

THE TIMES Tomorrow

David Butler makes sense of the opinion polls while Frank Johnson continues on the campaign trail, observing Denis Healey in Peterborough and Cambridge. Liza with a "zee": "I'm not Sally Bowles," says Liza Minnelli, who won an Oscar for her portrayal of that fascinating lady in the hugely successful film *Cabaret*. This week she opened a new season in London, where she once went to school for a few weeks - but then she went to school everywhere for a few weeks, thanks to the peregrinations of her mother, Judy Garland. Liza Minnelli talks frankly to Duncan Fallowell on the Spectrum page tomorrow.

On the Friday Page, Penny Perick looks at the plight of the appalling number of children in Britain who are subjected to the terrors and humiliations of incest.

The sports pages ask: Can Britain's golf hero, Nick Faldo, become the first player for a quarter of a century to win three successive major tournaments? Faldo faces Severiano Ballesteros in the Car Care Plan International at Sand Moor, John Hennessey reports.

An eight-page Special Report on Saudi Arabia investigates whether the Arab paymaster really holds the key to peace in the Middle East.

Pay deals lift living standards

Living standards have increased for those in work, with earnings rising by 7.5 per cent in the year to March against inflation of 4.6 per cent. Figures out tomorrow are expected to show inflation at 4 per cent or less for the year to April.

£2m gift

The National Hospital for Nervous Diseases in London is to receive £2m from the sons of the Ruler of Dubai for its attempts to save their mother, Shaikha Latifa Al Maktoum, who died yesterday.

Sudan mutiny

The Sudanese Army has crushed a mutiny among troops in the south of the country. It said the unrest was caused by foreign contacts.

Hailsham anger

Lord Hailsham, of St Marylebone, who accused the media of hounding judges. He said political pressures of governments were also threatening the independence of the judiciary.

'Dirty war' fear

The deaths of two men in an Argentine highway shoot-out last Saturday have revived fears that "dirty war" violence of the 1970s is returning.

Hever's fast £1m

More than £1m was raised on the first day of the two-day sale of the Hever Castle estate at Edenbridge, Kent.

Brighton choice

Jimmy Melia, the Brighton manager, has chosen Howlett in preference to Ryan in midfield of the FA Cup final against Manchester United.

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Letters On Lebanon reporting from Rabbi David Goldberg, quitting EEC, from Mr Cosmo Russell; parish records, from Mr H. Pesken.
Leading articles: Conservative manifesto; Moslem divorces. Features, pages 10 and 12.
Which party has the greater spending power? How the Seveso disaster could rebound on Britain; Barbara Castle on Mrs Thatcher's campaign style. Spectrum: Love thy neighbour... if you can.
Books, page 11
Anthony Quinton reviews the Singer brothers; Andrew Sinclair on fiction; Fiona MacCarthy on names; Peter Jones on translation; Paul Barker on Presidents; John Russell Taylor on Hitchcock.
Obituary, page 14
Sir Roger Fulford, Rt Hon Sir Gordon Willmer.

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Manifesto theme is liberty

Tories pledge laws to curb trade unions and councils

The Conservative manifesto, published yesterday, proposes curbs on union rights to call strikes without secret ballots and the abolition of the GLC and English metropolitan county councils.

Mr Michael Foot said the document contained "just more of the same, shameful, disastrous policies". Union leaders reacted angrily to the proposal for secret ballots.

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Further changes in trade union law in local government and in the state industries are prominent in the proposals for a fresh term of office which the Conservative Party yesterday offered the electorate.

The Employment Acts of 1980 and 1982, which limited trade union immunities, changing the laws governing picketing and the closed shop, would, under a new Conservative administration be followed by a third. In the words of the Conservative manifesto, the new laws would give union members the right to hold

ballots for the election of governing bodies of trade unions; and the right periodically to decide whether their unions should have party political funds.

It would also "curb the legal immunity of unions to call strikes without the prior approval of those concerned through a fair and secret ballot".

The English metropolitan county councils, created in the 1960s and 1970s by Conservative administrations, are to be abolished as "wasteful and unnecessary". They happen to be Labour controlled.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, introducing the manifesto, said the councils had "developed bureaucracies far in excess of their functions".

Bureaucracy was waste and "just not tolerable".

In the wake of the local government legislation of 1980 and 1982, there is to be a third attempt to limit local authorities' expenditure, extending to England and Wales powers which central government already has in Scotland, to put a ceiling on rate increases.

Reform of the nationalized industries, the manifesto says, is central to economic recovery.

Mr Roy Jenkins and Dr David Owen, of the SDP, said the manifesto offered the prospect of three to four million unemployed for the rest of the decade.

Labour leaders agreed that collective pay bargaining would be planned under their proposed national economic assessment, which would determine growth in public spending, employment and incomes.

Mrs Thatcher told 400 prospective candidates not to be defensive about the Government's unemployment record. Her message was to be "cool, calm and elected" (Page 4).

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a warning against Soviet exploitation of the British general election and short cuts to disarmament (Page 4).

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the gas and electricity industries. The Conservatives will examine how to decentralize British Rail and bring in private enterprise, and they will "seek to make rail freight more competitive".

The manifesto claims that the Government has "laid the foundations for a dynamic and prosperous future", and that the rewards of four years of Conservative rule are beginning to appear.

Its legislative proposals are few, its claims for the Government's record bold. The language is moderate but not modest. The unemployed are paying a price for past errors (for which trade unions are blamed) "through no fault of their own". But the Government "has an impressive record in helping the unemployed".

There is a vein of ripe abuse of the Conservatives' opponents. Labour is accused of "vicious" resistance to council



Mrs Thatcher at the launching of the Tory manifesto yesterday (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

house sales of "hypocrites" over the cost of social benefits; of being "reckless and naive" in gambling with Britain's defences; above all, of "cruel deceit" in claiming they could abolish unemployment by printing or borrowing money.

The Conservative approach is described as "straightforward and resolute. We mean what we say, and we stick to our purpose".

Mrs Thatcher, in her foreword, identifies three challenges.

Continued on back page, col 1

Outcry at Tory proposals from Labour and Alliance

By A Staff Reporter

Hostile reaction to the Conservative Manifesto came last night from the leaders of the other political parties, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the trade union movement.

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party said it contained "just more of the same, shameful, disastrous policies we have had over the last four years".

Speaking on the Jimmy Young Show on BBC Radio he said: "What it really means is more of the same or even worse. This is what she proposes for the British people and I believe they are too wise to accept it."

On a tour of his constituency of Blisnau Gwent, which embraces the old Ebbw Vale, Mr Foot said: "Given the state of the economy in this country and considering the appalling figures for those on the poverty line, it is a manifesto of miserable complacency."

Mr Roy Jenkins and Dr David Owen, leaders of the Social Democratic Party, said the manifesto offered a continuation of misery and the prospect of three to four million unemployed for the rest of the decade.

Speaking in Leicester Mr Jenkins said: "Mrs Thatcher



Mr Foot at campaign conference yesterday

'More disasters' warning

Penlee report condemned

By Craig Seton

Opinion was divided and reaction was angry yesterday over the findings of the 29-day public inquiry into the Penlee lifeboat disaster. Condemned as "spineless and virtually useless" by a solicitor representing the families of two dead lifeboatmen, it was welcomed as thorough and fair by the coastguard service and the Royal Naval Lifeboat Institution.

The report cleared two coastguard officers of blame for the tragedy in which 16 people died, but said the lifeboat, Solomon Browne, should have been launched earlier. It said others might have acted differently from Mr Robbie Roberts, the coastguard's district controller at Falmouth, but said his actions fell well short of a wrongful act or default.

It also cleared of blame the master and crew of the coaster,

Union Star, and accepted that they had taken reasonable steps to save themselves as they drifted helplessly towards the Cornish cliffs in a violent storm on December 19, 1981.

Mr Noel Horner, a solicitor representing the families of Kevin Smith and Gary Wallis, at 22 the youngest members of the Solomon Browne crew, said: "The inquiry has shown that the coastguard service needs radical reorganization and lots more money spent on it. Without that, we will get more Penlees."

Mr Horner, who at the end of the first day of the inquiry had said that it sounded like a "whitewash", refused to use the word again yesterday, but said: "It has been a waste of time, and in a way it makes me wonder why we came."

Mrs Pat Smith, mother of Kevin Smith, expressed disap-

pointment at the report. She insisted that, if the rescue had been coordinated from Land's End, the lifeboat would have been launched earlier and would have succeeded in taking off those on the Union Star.

Lieutenant Commander Tim Fetherston-Dilke, the chief coastguard, said he was pleased that allegations against his men had been shown to be unsubstantiated.

However, Lieutenant Commander John Douglas, a former chief inspector of coastguard who had expressed alarm at the service's reorganization and the rundown of Gwenep Head, said nothing he had heard in the report changed his view that its findings on coastguard reorganization were a whitewash.

"There are too many questions left unanswered."

Syrians refuse to meet Habib

From Robert Fisk

Damascus
Syria closed the door still further yesterday on any dialogue over foreign troop withdrawals from Lebanon by announcing that Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East negotiator, would not be welcome in Damascus during his latest visit to the Middle East.

MR Habib flew to Beirut yesterday in the evident hope that he could mediate between the Lebanese government and President Assad over Syria's rejection of the withdrawal agreement signed by Israel and Lebanon on Tuesday.

In personal attack on the American diplomat, the Syrian news agency Sana said that "it has been decided not to receive United States emissary Philip Habib in Syria because we have nothing to discuss with him, and especially because he is one of the most hostile American officials to the Arabs and their causes."

President Assad is said to have expressed his own personal reservations about Mr Habib, and apparently tried to communicate this to Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, during the latter's visit here two weeks ago.

In Beirut, Lebanese Foreign Ministry officials were still expressing the hope that some form of negotiation might soon begin between the Lebanese and Syrian authorities. President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon has said that contact may soon be made between the two sides despite Syria's public rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese accord.

But in Damascus, where the press has now dubbed the agreement "Camp Shultz" - a cynical reference to the Camp David treaty between Egypt and

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Club fined for hygiene offences

Brooks', the exclusive St James's club, was fined a total of £700 with costs yesterday after a court heard the kitchen contained "hundreds of thousands" of mice droppings and cockroach remains.

The club, with membership fees of more than £250 a year, was found guilty at Bow Street Magistrates' Court of contravening food hygiene and safety regulations.

But magistrate Mr Ronald Bartle said he was surprised at the way Westminster City Council had prosecuted the club.

"There seems to have been a very sharp change of policy", he said.

"Cases involving premises which enjoy public prestige should not be prosecuted just to show an example."

He said the club had put right many faults found by a health inspector and normally that would satisfy a council's complaints, but he admitted there was no reason for the club to be treated differently from any ordinary restaurant.

Environment health officer Mr Alexander Parker-Brown visited the club last July 6.

He told the court that the main kitchen was heavily infested with mice. There was grease and dirt on the walls and the kitchen utensils.

But club secretary Mr Gordon Irvine said there was bound

to be some mess because at the time of the inspection it was very busy.

The court heard that since the visit between £30,000 and £40,000 had been spent on structural work to the club in accordance with the council's request.

The club admitted breaching four out of 30 food hygiene regulations and two out of four health and safety regulations. A further five food hygiene offences were found proved.

The case is part of an increasingly successful campaign by Westminster council to crack down on food hygiene abuses in the West End of London, Rupert Morris writes.

Mr Robert Crozier, the council's principle environmental officer, insisted there was no victimization of the big names and no over-zealousness by his staff.

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Burglar escapes with £1½m art treasures

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A lone burglar yesterday made off with works of art worth £500,000, part of the world-famous Rothschild collection, after breaking into Waddesdon Manor, the National Trust estate near Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire.

The raider scaled the outside of the nineteenth century country house, climbed into a drawing room and rifled display cabinets before escaping with 25 snuff boxes, figurines and rings.

He triggered alarms but police and security staff were too late to catch him as he fled across the estate's 150 acres of parkland.

Thames Valley police began a hunt for what they believe was a thoroughly professional burglar who had planned his operation carefully although there was some bewilderment in the art world about what will happen to the haul.

The stolen works are part of a collection which is well known within the art world. The burglar would have difficulty selling them.

Last night staff at Waddesdon Manor, left to the National

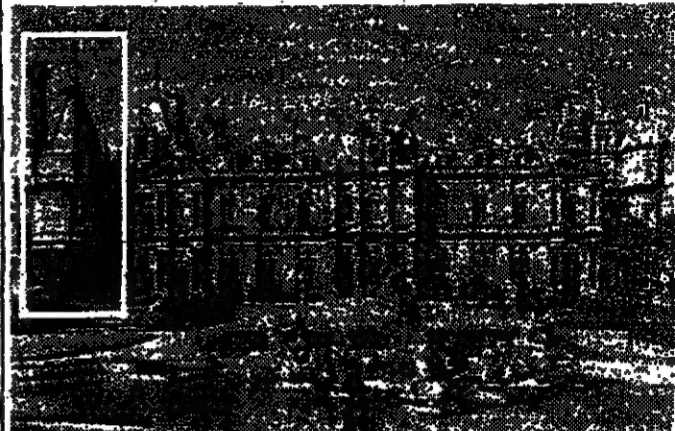
Trust in 1957, were still working with the police to draw up a final list of what has been stolen. One National Trust spokesman said yesterday that several items were considered to be "irreplaceable".

They include one of a pair of horsemen modelled in ivory, ebony and enamelled gold which are attributed to Halthazar Permoser, a seventeenth century German sculptor. A number of gold boxes are also missing.

These include one showing a round portrait of an unknown lady believed to have been made by a French goldsmith in 1767 or 1768. Another is a rectangular box depicting the journey of Marie-Joseph of Savoy to Turin for her marriage to the Comte de Provence in 1771. A third depicts a scene from the journey by Marie-Antonette to marry Louis XVI.

They disappeared from the Tower Drawing Room in the ground floor of the house where they were housed in two display cabinets. The room also in-

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Waddesdon Manor, showing the Tower from which a burglar stole art works valued at £1½m.

Albion closure looms as meeting is refused

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

National union leaders and Leyland Vehicles management will today try to resolve the 10-day strike by 1,300 workers at the Albion truck axle plant in Glasgow.

The prospect of a permanent closure of the factory loomed larger yesterday after shop stewards refused to call a meeting of strikers as demanded by the company.

Sixty union leaders at the plant, mostly members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said they would not call one until the company was prepared to have "meaningful" talks about compulsory redundancies.

In a letter to strikers on Tuesday, Mr Ronald Hancock, chairman of Leyland Vehicles, said the factory was less than 20 volunteers short of the 146 needed. It would be closed if the

men did not return to work on Monday he said.

BL will start laying off 3,000 production workers at their Bathgate and Leyland truck plants next week.

The six-week sit-in by 400 workers at Timex's Milton plant in Dundee, ended yesterday (Our Dundee Correspondent writes). The company agreed to take back its demand for 190 compulsory redundancies and reinstate 200 people dismissed during the dispute.

Work will resume today, but the dispute has delayed the launch of Sinclair Research's miniature television by six weeks, losing an estimated £6m in sales. Timex makes the two-inch flat screen.

Sinclair said yesterday the television would cost £60.

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Press challenges ban in court hearing of supergrass case

By David Nicholson-Lord

Supergrasses should not have a "passport to privilege for life" because of the need to protect their identity in court proceedings, the Divisional Court was told yesterday. That would lead to a "creeping usurpation" of open justice.

Mr Desmond Browne, for the *Surrey Mirror* newspaper, was opening a case in which the newspaper, supported by the Newspaper Society, is challenging the decision by Reigate magistrates last November to ban the press and public from part of a case involving Mr Norman Crawford, a former police informer.

The newspaper is seeking a quashing of the action, or a declaration that the magistrates acted wrongly. Counsel representing Mr Crawford, Surrey police and the solicitor for the prosecution, argued that taking the 25-minute plea in mitigation in private was necessary to protect Mr Crawford's identity.

Mr Crawford, who pleaded guilty to three charges of criminal damage, one of them a six-month suspended sentence, which Mr Browne described as extremely lenient. The failure of the bench to give reasons led to widespread criticism.

Mr Crawford was sentenced

to five years' imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court in 1979 on six charges of robbery, three of burglary and one of carrying a firearm. Mr Browne told the court yesterday. Another 84 offences were taken into consideration.

He served 21 months in prison before being released under the royal prerogative. He was then given a new identity and "vanished". He then appeared later before Reigate magistrates.

After the Reigate case, Mr Crawford was interviewed by the *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Express*. He also appeared on *Panorama* on BBC 1, but Mr Jonathan Haworth, representing Mr Crawford, said in spite of his disappearance and the new life forged for him at great public cost, an attempt had since been made to kill him.

Mr Haworth conceded that there was no hearing in camera at the Central Criminal Court but said any mention in open court at Reigate of his help to the police or of his link with the 1979 case would endanger him.

The Reigate magistrates imposed the suspended sentence after hearing how Mr Crawford's mental health had been affected by the cover he had to maintain and also because of the prospect of a further spell in solitary confinement.

ment, to avoid hearings by his fellow inmates, if he was sent to prison.

Mr Haworth said a full mitigation would have been seen impossible if the hearing had been public and this would have been manifestly unjust. But he was not proposing private hearings for all supergrasses.

Lord Justice Ackner, presiding, asked: "Why should not supergrasses be expected to take a risk if they go on committing offences?" He said Mr Crawford had been dealt with leniently at the Central Criminal Court, but went on offending.

Mr Browne commented: "If supergrasses are a necessary evil in our society, their privileges should be confined to the essential hearings at which they are giving evidence. They should not have a passport to privilege for life."

Mr Peter Irvin, appearing for the chief constable of Surrey and the prosecuting solicitor at the Reigate magistrates hearing, was asked by Lord Justice Ackner whether the prosecution did not have a duty to see the case presented openly. Mr Irvin said it had given Mr Crawford assurances of confidentiality.

Judgment was reserved until today.



One of the premature babies (above) and their mother, Mrs Diane Collins (right) with her husband, Brian.

Twins in rescue flight

Doctors were trying yesterday to save twin baby boys who had been flown 2,500 miles from Gibraltar after being born three months premature.

These mothers, Mrs Diane Collins, aged 20, is married to a driver with the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment. One of the boys weighed 2lb and the other 2lb 1/2.

Doctors decided their only chance for survival was to be taken to a specialist maternity hospital in Britain as quickly as possible. A mission was mounted involving the Army, Navy and RAF.

The children were suffering from respiratory troubles; the

main concern was to keep them warm.

At Heathrow airport a police escort was waiting by the runway. The children were taken in incubators in separate ambulances to the Louise Margaret Maternity Hospital in Alderhot, Hampshire.

Mrs Collins said at the hospital: "Doctors in Gibraltar at first said there was no hope for my babies. I was heartbroken but then they said the only possibility was to get them back to England. I was just praying all the way that we would make it. Now that we are here I think there is a good chance for them."



Science report

Hopes for cleansing of anthrax island

By the Staff of Nature

Ministry of Defence scientists have completed preliminary tests towards the decontamination of Gruinard, a small Scottish island used for testing the potential of anthrax as a biological weapon in the Second World War.

From tests of a variety of possible disinfectants on Gruinard, scientists have established that a dilute solution of formaldehyde is an effective and relatively cheap agent which will kill spores of the anthrax bacteria.

Six different disinfectant solutions were tested on the island in 1962 by Dr R. J. Manichee and his colleagues from the Ministry of Defence's Establishment at Porton Down together with Dr J. Walling of the Public Health Laboratory Service's centre for applied microbiological research.

The solution was applied to the surface of small patches of ground a few metres north of the gantry from which small bombs containing spores of anthrax bacteria were detonated in the trials. The area is the most heavily contaminated, probably because of the prevailing winds at the time of detonation.

A count of the anthrax spores in soil samples 10 days after disinfectant applications showed that five of the six disinfectant solutions killed most of the spores.

The best among them was a five per cent solution of formaldehyde in sea water; it left no living spores in the soil sample taken from an area of 100 sq metres. In an equivalent sample before the disinfectant was applied.

This solution has been chosen for larger trials planned for later this year. Their outcome may determine whether an attempt is made to decontaminate the whole of the contaminated area of Gruinard which extends to at least two hectares and would require the application of at least 10 million litres of disinfectant. It would be difficult to guarantee complete decontamination of the island and Dr Manichee and his colleagues say that careful consideration would have to be given to the ecological effects of any disinfectant treatment. © Nature-Times News Service, 1983.

Doubts on dead nurse pictures

A pathologist said yesterday he doubted that new pictures of Helen Smith, the nurse who died in Saudi Arabia four years ago, would add anything to the evidence given at her inquest.

The pictures, taken by Saudi police just after Miss Smith's death, are being circulated to medical experts by West Yorkshire County Council, which is preparing for a new inquiry into the case.

Professor Allan Usher, who examined Miss Smith's body, when it was returned to Britain, said yesterday: "I have not yet received the pictures from the council but I have seen them reproduced in the newspapers and I cannot see how they can add anything to what we already know."

"There is no guarantee that the position in which Helen's body is shown on the pictures is the same as the position in which she was found."

"I will study the pictures more closely when I receive copies of them and if I see anything to change my mind, I will be in touch with the county council leader, John Gunnell."

Mr Philip Gill, the city's coroner, who released the pictures to lawyers acting for Miss Smith's father, Mr Ronald Smith, has said that he does not add to the inquest evidence.

Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire Police, has also said that they do not justify further police inquiries.

Mr Smith, a former policeman, and Mr Gunnell, have said the pictures prove that Miss Smith could not have fallen to her death from a sixth-floor balcony as the inquest jury stated.

The pictures show Miss Smith lying at the foot of a block of flats in Jiddah.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$25, Belgium \$20, Canada \$25, France \$20, Germany \$25, Italy \$20, Japan \$25, Netherlands \$20, New Zealand \$25, Norway \$20, Portugal \$20, Spain \$20, Sweden \$25, Switzerland \$20, Taiwan \$25, Thailand \$20, United Kingdom \$20, USA \$25, West Germany \$25, Yugoslavia \$20.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charles - The Royal British Legion, Arise House on Piccadilly, Lancaster, Nottingham, Brighton, Gloucester and London. The Charity Commission's purpose is to ensure that charities are properly managed and that their funds are used for their purposes. Copies of the Code of Practice may be obtained from them (tel 21077-8-1) or 14, Bedford Square, London WC1N 3EU. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

Royal Navy publicity is censured

The Royal Navy has failed to produce direct evidence to substantiate statements in a recruitment advertisement attributed to the Soviet Navy commander-in-chief.

The Advertising Standards Authority upheld a complaint against the Royal Navy over its two-page advertisement in *The Sunday Times* colour magazine last November.

Although it has not yet been officially announced, the authority said yesterday: I can confirm that the complaint against the Royal Navy has been upheld."

The advertisement contained a purported statement by Admiral Sergei Goshkov, superimposed on his portrait.

The authority said: "The Navy were not able to prove that Goshkov said it, so we have upheld the complaint."

The complaint was made by Dr Nicholas Humphrey, an anti-nuclear campaigner.

EEC farm deal price increases

The price of a joint of beef will increase by about 10p as a result of the EEC farm price bargaining which ended this week. A packet of bacon rashers may go up by 4p and a kilogram packet of sugar may increase by about 1 1/2p later in the year.

The increase of about 1 1/2p a 50g packet of butter will be largely absorbed by an increase of almost 1p in the subsidy. Cheese will cost about 2p a pound more and the price of a standard loaf will increase by about 1p.

Twin in second marrow transfer

Mr Robert Greenfield, of Derwent Terrace, Sherwood, Nottingham, has taken part in a second bone marrow transplant to save his twin brother.

The first operation took place three years ago after it was discovered that Mr John Greenfield, aged 25, had leukaemia. He recovered but in January this year tests confirmed that the disease had resurfaced. The second operation, which lasted five hours was described as successful.

Fears over private funds to universities

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The universities' increasing dependence on private funds is a cause for concern because outsiders, as a result, can buy influence in the academic world, according to a report published today by the Centre for Contemporary Studies.

Citing the case of Exeter University, in Devon, the centre says 10 students from Qatar were promised sought-after places on the university's engineering course. More recently a Centre for Arab Gulf Studies was set up at Exeter.

After that £750,000 was given by the ruler of Dubai to build a new university library and conference was organized by the Centre for Arab Gulf Studies in Saudi Arabia. A member of the Saudi royal family attended the conference but several Israeli academics were excluded.

The report, *Undue Influence, Pressure on the Universities*, comments that as government cuts bite deeper, Exeter's academic interests in the Middle East expand. Last year it was in Middle East affairs was to be established in the department of politics.

Mr Peter Bradley, the author of the report, and the centre's senior research officer, says:

"The Americans experience and the precedent of Exeter University in this country serve as a warning to the universities that the current predicament of the universities offers new opportunities to those who aim to buy an undue influence in the academic world."

The centre, whose director is Mr Eric Moonman, the former Labour MP, says there is also a danger that private industry will begin to exercise undue influence. Critics of the Government's self-financing policy believe that the curriculum could also be changed and academic values diluted.

Undue Influence, Pressure on the Universities, Centre for Contemporary Studies, 202 New North Road, London N17 1FL, Free.

Dr Harry Kay, the vice-chancellor of Exeter University, and chairman of the Universities Central Council in Admissions, rejected the suggestion that Arab countries were exercising any undue influence on the university.

"The money for the library was given to the university. There were no strings attached and it has had no effect on our policy." The quota of 10 students from Qatar in the engineering department was a two-year experiment and had ended, he added.

Exclusion order on seaman revoked

Francis McGleave, a merchant seaman banned from entering Britain, had his exclusion order revoked by the Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw, yesterday. Magistrates at Corby Northamptonshire, were told that it would not be in the public interest to proceed with the case.

Mr McGleave, aged 25, had been in custody for seven days, accused of failing to comply with an exclusion order under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. After he had been freed he refused to discuss the case.

Mr Paul Sefton, for the prosecution, told the court that papers on the case had been studied by the Attorney General, the Director of Public Prosecutions and Mr Whitelaw.

Mr McGleave, of Trench Park, Belfast, who was banned from entering Britain three years ago, was arrested while visiting friends in Corby on May 11.

He is a member of the crew of the Australia Exporter, which was still in Liverpool yesterday, seven days after docking. Crew mates went on strike and refused to take the ship out until Mr McGleave rejoined it.

After the case, Mr William Magee, aged 62, a friend of Mr McGleave's, said he was puzzled by the case. Mr Magee, of Exmouth Road, Corby, added: "Frank is a very quiet boy. Our families know one another in Belfast, and none of them was involved in anything sinister in Ireland."

Change in divorce law urged

By Frances Gibb

Reform of divorce proceedings, in which warring spouses would have to attempt a "round the table" reconciliation first, were urged at the annual meeting of the Justices' Clerks' Society at Torquay yesterday.

Mr Ian McKinnick, president of the society of chief legal advisers to magistrates in England and Wales, said the law should be strengthened, so magistrates had to be satisfied that all attempts at reconciliation had been exhausted before matrimonial proceedings could be started.

The proposals would cost little, he said. "But whatever the cost in the terms of resources it must be worthwhile looking at it from a purely mercenary viewpoint, if no more than one marriage in a hundred was saved, the effort would be vastly profitable."

The procedure would not reverse the divorce figures, running at nearly 150,000 a year at a cost of some £1,000m, but even if reconciliation failed, there was something to be saved from the wreck in the shape of the chance to resolve disputes out of court, he said.

All matrimonial proceedings, divorce, should be started in the magistrates' court, he said. Magistrates' courts must continue to provide spouses with a quick and easily obtainable remedy for the immediate difficulty, but any order made should be only interim.

Each party would have to consult a family adviser appointed by the court within 28 days to examine the possibilities of reconciliation.

Rebel 'mayor' offers to attend events

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

Mr Charles Hutchinson, aged 39, who should have taken over as Lord Mayor of Liverpool yesterday, said he would keep his promise to attend a local fund-raising festival dressed in full regalia and with coach and horses.

He is volunteering his services as "freelance mayor" to keep alive the 150-year-old tradition of the post of Lord Mayor in Liverpool.

Mr Hutchinson was due to take over from the retiring lord mayor, Mr Stanley Airey, but the ruling Labour group decided on Tuesday to abolish the post.

Mr Hugh Dalton, a left-wing Labour councillor, was appointed chairman. He will attend civic functions without the coach and horses, regalia or the official Defender.

Yesterday, Mr Hutchinson, a Liberal councillor, of Smith-down Road, Toxteth, Liverpool, was collecting fares as a part-time taxi driver instead of donning the mayoral robes. He said he had looked forward for months to becoming the lord mayor and had memorized diary dates.

"There were three big events for the mayor on his first day. Meeting the heads of the bank used by the council, attending a celebrity function to promote the garden festival and seeing members of Christian Aid."



Mr Hutchinson, working as taxi driver.

"Instead, I am driving the cab to pay my wages. It is a great disappointment. The diary was full of engagements for the mayor." Mr Hutchinson leased his grocery business to a friend for a year and now has to rely on his part-time job as a taxi driver.

"For weeks the local youngsters have been congratulating me, saying how great it is that they know the mayor." His girl friend, Miss Marlene Weston, aged 28, had burst into tears when she heard the news, he said.

He had offered, he said, to play the part of mayor for any organisation disappointed with the sudden arrival of a "chairperson". He added: "As the mayor-elect I am prepared to help in any way I can."

Gloomy report on unemployed delayed

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Manpower Services Commission has deferred publication of its politically embarrassing five-year corporate plan which predicts "persistently high" unemployment, gives a warning to the Government that long-term jobless totals are set to rise to 1,250,000, a 25 per cent increase.

A draft of the tentative but gloomy policy document was leaked yesterday, in a clear move to influence the course of the election campaign.

Union leaders who sit on the commission are appalled by the long-term prospect for unemployment revealed by the plan paralyzing job prospects until the end of 1987.

The document, which has been approved by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, sets out plans for annual spending of £2,000m rising to £2,400m in 1985-86 to keep more than 600,000 people off the unemployment register.

The paper says: "The general picture for the years immediately ahead is unclear. There is likely to be some revival of output from a very low base, but this may not be enough to absorb productivity growth. Some small increase in employment may occur, but

this would be matched by growth in labour supply.

"Unemployment is expected to remain high, however, there is still a considerable amount of change occurring within the economy which is likely to increase in momentum during the planning period."

Looking at labour market implications, the commission's plan adds: "The number of long-term unemployed [those claiming unemployment benefit continuously for 12 months or more] is already about one million, and in the absence of any policy response, would be likely to rise to 1,250,000."

"Some groups will continue to suffer disproportionately from unemployment and there could be particular difficulties for new entrants to the labour market, notably school-leavers and married women."

The TUC employment committee yesterday noted that the corporate plan was gloomy about the prospects for the long-term unemployed, and disclosed government expectations that the number of long-term unemployed will not fall below the present high level. The committee said that the MSC's present services should be expanded.

Youth scheme 'leaked'

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Government's new training initiative, under which up to 460,000 school-leavers are to be offered one-year Youth Training Scheme places from September, and paid £25 a week, created to reduce unemployment figures and to depress training wage levels, according to documents leaked to a London weekly magazine.

Time Out said today that it had obtained several confidential documents said to have been drafted by the Central Policy Review Staff, the Cabinet Office "Think Tank".

One of the papers, *Report on Youth Unemployment*, circulated in February 1981, said: "The prospects for young school-leavers are bleak. By the end of 1983 between 30 and 70 per cent of the labour force under 18 might never have had a proper job."

Since then the Government

has announced its Youth Training Scheme, expected to cost £900m this financial year, which "seeks to build upon the experience of the Youth Opportunities Programme and training schemes run by employers, to provide young people with a bridge between school and work through broad-based, foundation training in a range of basic skills, knowledge, and experience, which will enable them to adapt to changing circumstances and opportunities."

But the *Time Out* document presented a different picture. It said: "The essence of the proposal is to reduce the size of the labour force by raising to 17 the age of entry to the normal labour market."

"We estimate that the training year would reduce the level of registered unemployment by about 200,000."

Open 'victims' start US legal proceedings

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Several hundred alleged victims of the anti-drug drug Open are to take legal action for compensation against Eli Lilly, the American manufacturer.

The Open Action Committee, which is coordinating claims in Britain where the drug has allegedly caused about 70 deaths, said yesterday that it has instructed lawyers to start proceedings for damages in the American courts.

The decision comes after a denial by the drug company that Open, or Benoxaprofen, is in any way responsible for deaths or alleged side effects. The company has refused to compensate those claiming to be victims without making them prove negligence.

The committee said that through its lawyers it had "acted" patiently and with integrity. It added: "A number of requests to the drug company

to establish a 'no fault' compensation scheme have met with no helpful response."

Three firms of American lawyers have been retained in Washington, New York, and Indiana, and information has been collected and sent, the committee said. The lawyers will select the first cases they wish to file from several hundred already evaluated.

The committee is urging anyone who has taken the drug, which was withdrawn from the market last year, and who suspects side effects, to get in touch with it. "We suspect that there may be many people who have developed unusual medical conditions while under treatment with this drug."

The action committee is coordinating claims through a network of about 50 lawyers in Britain acting for more than 400 alleged victims, aged between 25 and 95.

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London Transport aims to win passengers with new Travelcards

By Michael Bailey
Transport Editor

London will take a step towards the Continental approach to public transport next Sunday when London Transport introduces Travelcards, giving free access to the Underground and buses after a lump sum payment.

The sum of £480 will buy a year's unlimited travel on buses and Tubes throughout Greater London, and £4 will buy a week's unlimited travel in the central area.

The shift from buying individual tickets is expected to generate big savings for London Transport through increased travel, fewer staff and reduced fraud.

It will make public transport more like the private car, and as many Continental cities have shown, with cheap period passes, will encourage people to use buses and trains instead of cars for journeys they feel they have already paid for. Other cards will be available for monthly and quarterly travel on any combination of four zones. More than 500,000 are expected to be sold by the summer.

A new drive against fraud is also being launched, Dr Keith

Bright, the chairman of London Transport, announced yesterday to try to reduce the £40m a year which fares avoidance is believed to cost London Transport.

For the first time passengers paying at the exit barrier will automatically be given a receipt for the money many suspect has been hitherto pocketed.

Nearly one hundred extra

booking clerks are being recruited to ensure ticket offices are always manned and additional bus and Tube inspectors are being trained.

The Travelcard is part of a package of cheap fares negotiated through the courts this year after last year's Pares Fair debacle. Many fares will be reduced by a quarter and some, particularly on long Underground journeys, by a half.

The 40p fare for central area Underground journeys will cover twice the area (both the existing City and West End zones). The 40p bus fare will be reduced to 30p, but the 20p fare stays the same.

The cheaper fares and Travelcards (the latter are available from newspapers as well as London Transport outlets) are expected to generate an extra 45 million bus and 35 million Tube journeys. Last year journeys dropped by 5 per cent after fares doubled in March.

Dr Bright, disclosing a breakthrough result after £250m grants from the Greater London Council, said at a London press conference that the emphasis now would be on higher productivity, lower costs and improved services.

Smoking poll

Most Underground travellers think London Transport should give up the idea of completely banning smoking on the Tube, according to an opinion poll published yesterday (the Press Association reports).

The survey, conducted by MORI for the pro-smoking group, Forest, shows that 54 per cent of 721 travellers questioned were against the plan, now under consideration. Only 18 per cent said there should be a total ban, while 46 per cent of non-smokers thought trains should include smoking compartments.

The results have been sent to London Transport.

24-hour guard on orchids

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Rare wild orchids are to be guarded day and night by naturalists to prevent a repetition of last year's thefts. The plants include some of the most handsome and bizarre of British wild plants.

Patrols will start soon as the next two months cover the flowering periods of most of Britain's 50 wild orchid varieties. The plants grow in a complex relationship with fungus in the soil and seldom survive replanting.

The orchids are all relatives of the much larger and more familiar imported house varieties. Some of their names refer to the strange shapes adopted by their flowers. The lizard orchid with its long dangling flowers has almost vanished from its haunts in eastern England and some wild specimens were dug up and removed last year.

Mr Richard Steele, the director-general of the Nature Conservancy Council, said: "Round-the-clock patrols are necessary to thwart those who think only of their own pleasure and profit." The council, a garage which administers wildlife law, and the Essex Fairbairn Trust have paid the £4,000 needed to finance the patrols.

Belgrano attacker tells of fireball

By a Staff Reporter

Commander Christopher Wreford-Brown, captain of the Argentine ship *General Belgrano*, later regretted the loss of life but would not hesitate to launch such an attack again if he had to, according to a book on the Falklands conflict published today.

The commander describes the sinking of the Argentine warship in *Our Falklands War*, written by Geoffrey Underwood and based on first-hand accounts of the task force. The *Belgrano* was sunk with the loss of more than 300 lives on May 2 last year.

The commander was at the periscope of his submarine as two torpedoes hit the cruiser. He said: "I saw one hit midship. I saw a fireball. I saw a cloud of dirty smoke as the second torpedo hit."

The crew of the submarine cheered at the sound of the explosion and the *Conqueror* moved away at speed to avoid any depth charge attacks from the cruiser's destroyer escorts. The ships searched the area where the submarine had been for a short time. Commander Wreford-Brown said: "Afterwards I had certain amount of regret about the loss of life. I did not know the numbers involved, but one presumed it was considerable."

We had countered the threat the *Conqueror* which sank the *General Belgrano*, later regretted the loss of life but would not hesitate to launch such an attack again if he had to, according to a book on the Falklands conflict published today.

"It is a fact of life that if you want to go to war you must expect losses," the commander said.

Describing the run-up to the attack he said the *Conqueror* had located the *Belgrano* on May 1 and followed her for more than 30 hours, reporting to London that she had been found. The submarine remained several miles to the stern of the cruiser, deep below her.

The instructions from London were to attack if the ship went inside the total exclusion zone but on May 2 the rules for engagement were changed. Commander Wreford-Brown said: "She was 20 to 30 miles outside the zone and in everyone's eyes posed a threat to the task group."

The submarine increased speed approaching the cruiser on the port side. It fired a salvo of three torpedoes at 1,400 yards. *Falklands War*, by Geoffrey Underwood (Maritime Books, £3.95).



Academic accolade: The Prince of Wales received a degree in civil law at Oxford University yesterday and in his speech of acceptance, praised the Chancellor, Mr Harold Macmillan, who is in his 90th year.

"I have been fortunate enough to sit at your feet, as it were, and to listen, spellbound, to the way in which you describe events and people in terms of their historical perspective", he said.

Society, violence and the judiciary

Judge 'hounded to grave by media'

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The independence of the judiciary was threatened by political pressures of governments and "hounding" by the media, Lord Haleham of St Marylebone said last night.

He said he knew of a High Court judge who "would be alive today had he not been subjected to a torrent of abuse excited by the media against a decision" altered on appeal but endorsed in principle.

"I am not the only one who holds the belief that this sensitive man was, almost literally, hounded by the media to his grave", he said.

Lord Haleham added that although he could not prove it, he knew of "two members of the higher judiciary whose career prospects were substantially delayed by reason of directly political considerations".

The Lord Chancellor, giving the third in the 1983 Hamlyn series of lectures in London, also issued a warning about the use of judges by governments to head public inquiries, charged with political sensitivity and where the inquisitorial method was alien to judges' experience.

After last night Lord Scarman's inquiry into the Breckton riots Lord Haleham said judges were not to be blamed for accepting commissions to head such inquiries, but the media, public opinion, politicians and lord chancellors, including himself, were "possibly to be criticised for asking judges to perform tasks for which their training does not render them particularly suitable" and which potentially interferes with their ordinary work and adds a political flavour to their reputation.

Return to Victorian morality urged

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A plea for return to Victorian morality with its social sanctions to combat crime and violence was made by Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, yesterday.

"No one gives a fig for the Ten Commandments any more, but unhappily society disregards them at its peril," he told the annual meeting of the National Association of Prison Visitors in London.

At the risk of being labelled fuddy duddies he said, people must begin by stopping the display of violence and sex on television and the importation of hard-core pornography which benefited no one but the purveyors.

Figures for armed robbery were likely soon to go down because those involved would find far more profit in the importation of heroin, which in turn would mean more crime, he said.

"We must start trying to get back a little way towards what your critics call Victorian morality. If we don't, it will go on getting worse."

Lord Lane said people tended to wash their hands of responsibility in the tackling of crime, leaving it to judges, probation staff and the prison service and the old social sanctions had disappeared.

The sanction of parental authority had gone, discipline



Lord Lane: 'Ban pornography' in schools had gone and the authority of the schoolmaster was undermined.

Financial sanctions had also gone and, while not wishing a return to pre welfare state days, Lord Lane said there was no doubt any potential criminal would then think a long time before consigning his wife and children to the workhouse.

The big cities also meant social sanctions had disappeared. People did not know their neighbours and even if they did, it was a matter of total indifference whether or not he was convicted of a crime.

'Stand up to soccer thugs'

The establishment was urged by Judge Argyle, QC, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to take a positive stand against football hooliganism.

The judge, who is a keen sportsman, made his remarks as he jailed three young football fans and sent another to a detention centre for their part in a soccer rampage in which a man died.

There had been "an appalling atmosphere of violence and terror - with foul language,

excess alcohol and urinating in public", he said.

He made an order under the Contempt of Court Act forbidding the naming of the defendants and the match involved, or giving its date because forthcoming trials of rival supporters and a retrial of another fan might be prejudiced.

The judge later told the press that the victim, Mr John Dickinson, aged 24, of Wyvel Road, Vauxhall, south London, could be named.

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Penlee disaster findings Coastguard officers cleared

By Craig Seton

TIMETABLE OF TRAGEDY

- 1804 - Union Star calls Coastguard for first time.
- 1812 - Salvage tug first calls Union Star offering help.
- 1813 - Penlee lifeboat put on standby.
- 1817 - Salvage tug calls.
- 1900 - Direct talks between tug owners and Union Star owners. Tow contract agreed.
- 1918 - Coastguard upgrades message calling ships to assist Union Star.
- 1937 - Rescue helicopter airborne.
- 1950 - Penlee lifeboat requested to launch.
- 1954 - Helicopter in contact with Union Star.
- 2005 - Helicopter attempting to reach survivors.
- 2012 - Penlee lifeboat launched.
- 2044 - Salvage tug on scene - cannot get towline to Union Star.
- 2100 - Union Star 300 yards from cliffs and dragging anchor.
- 2105 - Helicopter and lifeboat both trying to take off survivors.
- 2122 - Lifeboat rescues it has got four survivors. Union Star already in breakers... she capsizes.

coastguard a reserve power which could enable its officers to send help such as a salvage tug to the aid of an unwilling master of a ship in trouble.

The inquiry heard more than a million words of evidence about the tragedy in which eight Cornish lifeboatmen and eight people on board the coaster, including a woman and her two teenage daughters, died.

The report accepted that the *Solomon Browne*, having rescued four people, was probably crushed to pieces as it went alongside the *Union Star* again and the coaster capsized on top of it in huge breakers below the cliffs close to Lands End.

Much of the evidence concerned allegations against Mr Roberts, aged 54, who took charge of the rescue operation half an hour after the coaster reported engine failure at 6.04 pm and Mr Colin Sturman, aged 31, the senior watch officer for the earlier period.

They had been accused of failing to appreciate the urgency of the situation, failing to initiate a Mayday after the failure of the master of the *Union Star* to send out a distress message and failing to ask for the early launch of the Penlee lifeboat.

The report, compiled by Mr Richard Stone, QC, wreck commissioner and chairman of the inquiry, and three assessors, said those allegations had been

correctly withdrawn. "The evidence did not support a finding that either officer had acted with any lack of reasonable care or in breach of his duty."

Of Mr Sturman it said he had alerted a rescue helicopter and the lifeboat, put the *Union Star* in touch with a salvage tug nearby and ensured that radar plots were taken at Gwennap Head, the Lands End coastguard station.

He seems to have asked the right questions at the right time and treated the situation with the degree of urgency appropriate to the information he received. He was a credit to the coastguard service.

Turning to Mr Roberts, the report said: "He applied his judgment to the situation and though others in his position might have acted differently his actions were not careless or without reason and fall well short of any wrongful act or default." But there were restraints placed on him by coastguard regulations.

Of Trevelyan Richards, the coxswain of the *Solomon Browne*, and his crew of seven the report said: "Their selfless endeavours to save those from the *Union Star* is an episode in the nation's maritime history which will never be forgotten."

It was important that masters knew that reluctance to declare a distress could lead to delay and jeopardize a successful rescue. It was a primary duty of a ship's master to declare distress and the land station could do so only in exceptional cases.

Leading article, page 13



Mr Sturman: "Credit to coastguard"



Mr Stone yesterday: Call for liaison

Geoffrey Smith



COMMENT

The Conservative task in this campaign is not to win votes. It is to make sure that they do not lose those they have already got. That consideration has clearly governed the writing of the manifesto. It has been sired by safety-first, out of resolution. The most likely way for the Conservatives now to lose votes would be by frightening the electorate. "Look what Thatcher would do if she got a second term", is the cry that the opposition parties would love to set up. But to do so at all convincingly they would have to be able to point to fresh policies of an alarming nature that the Government would introduce in the next Parliament if it is given the chance. What might they be?

A shudder of horror is not likely to pass through the country at the thought of losing the Greater London Council or any other metropolitan county. Indeed, the proposal to abolish the GLC may have the beneficial side effect for the Conservatives of bringing Mr Kenneth Livingstone into the centre of the political debate in the London area, where there are a high proportion of critical seats. Anything that approached a referendum on Mr Livingstone and his works would be good news for the Tories.

Union restraints already indicated

Further restraints would be imposed upon the trade unions. But these would be along the lines already indicated in the Green Paper. In any case, this kind of action is popular enough so long as it does not seem to threaten industrial chaos. A campaign of sympathy for the trade unions would not be the most promising road to political success in Britain at the moment.

The manifesto commits the Conservatives to return more industry to the private sector. But that would simply be continuing an existing trend. What is much more significant is that there is no mention of privatizing the social services, apart from an innocuous reference to "putting services like laundry, catering and hospital cleaning out to competitive tender".

Last summer Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Leon Brittan and other ministers were suggesting that private provision and individual choice might supplement, or in some cases replace, the role of government in health, education and social security. But nothing of that appears in the manifesto. In health there is a promise "to promote closer partnership between the state and the private sectors". That would be rather more convincing if the Conservatives produced some more constructive ideas on a subject, but the idea is not likely to frighten away any potential voters so long as there is no threat to the NHS at all.

Two further tests to be passed

The press conference launching the document yesterday by Mrs Thatcher even went so far as to confirm that the manifesto does commit the party to providing full protection against inflation for state retirement pensions and other long-term social security benefits, a commitment she gave in 1979 and later reiterated. So the manifesto should achieve its primary purpose of avoiding unnecessary offence, at least there are two further tests that it needs to pass. Does it say enough to give the impression of a government with an agenda to justify a second term? The programme of trade union reform and further privatization of industry should not be regarded as insubstantial just because they are continuing a trend. On economic policy it is clear that Mrs Thatcher wants to pursue a radically different course from any other party.

But does this manifesto give full and fair indication of what a Conservative government would do over the next few years? Here there must be substantial doubt. It is not so much that Treasury ministers were warning their colleagues of the horrendous levels that taxation would reach over the years ahead if the present public spending trends were maintained. Yet this manifesto holds out the hope of lower taxes without making it clear where the spending cuts would be found.

Union leaders react with rage to Tory plan to check political funds

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade Union leaders reacted with howls of rage yesterday to the Conservative manifesto provisions that would compel them to introduce secret ballots by law and curtail their political activities.

The TUC's employment policy and organization committee had an early view of the Tory programme for a second term of office and rejected it out of hand.

Mr William Keys, general secretary of SOGAT '82 and chairman of the committee, said: "This is an outright attack on the Labour Party. Because they cannot destroy us electorally, they want to destroy us financially."

The contents of the manifesto were widely expected, with the exception of the provision for periodic tests of rank-and-file opinion about the continuation of trade union political funds, which if implemented, would reduce substantially the number of unions affiliated to Labour.

But Union leaders still responded bitterly to Conservative proposals for new "rights" for trade union members to choose their leaders by secret ballot, to vote before striking and to decide whether to pay the political levy.

The TUC employment committee said in a statement that the manifesto only offered "another round of union-bashing, masquerading as a substitute for industrial relations policy."

"There is nothing wrong with secret ballots. Many unions already use them extensively. Nobody who knows the first thing about industrial relations would seriously argue however that they are applicable to every union and industrial situation."

The committee added: "The democratic systems which unions have developed - postal ballots, voting at work, voting at union branches - must all, by Mrs Thatcher's decree be reduced to one system."

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of

Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, insisted that the unions were "the last repository of the democratic traditions of this country" and were now being threatened in a way that companies who could make political donations were not.

Conservative proposals to abolish metropolitan councils and the Greater London Council and give their functions to borough and district councils brought an angry reaction from Sir Jack Smart, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities (Mark Mitchell writes).

Sir Jack said that such action would inflict wounds from which local democracy would never recover.

"It would be a thoroughly irresponsible act of politically motivated vandalism to destroy these democratically accountable authorities without first ensuring that something better was ready to put in their place", he said.

His view was echoed by Labour groups who control the six metropolitan councils and the GLC. Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, said: "Londoners will lose the right to elect the people who manage vital country-wide services and the right to sack the people responsible every four years if they want to."

Mr Alan Greengross, for the



Sir Jack Smart: "Blow to local democracy."

Conservative opposition on the GLC, welcomed the proposals, which he said were overdue. "The financial excesses of the current GLC administration have made it inevitable."

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, yesterday condemned the manifesto as "just more of the same, shameful, disastrous policies we have had over the last four years" (Anthony Bevin writes).

Speaking on the BBC radio's *Jimmy Young Show*, he said: "What it really means is more of the same, or even worse. That is what the prospect for the British people, and I believe that they are too wise to accept it."

While saying that the position would not be easy under a Labour government, Mr Foot pledged that there would be no increases in taxation for the first two years of a Labour Government.

Speaking in his Ebbw Vale constituency last night he said that the Conservative manifesto was "miserably complacent" and appeared to have no appreciation of the economic problems facing the country.

Mr Roy Jenkins and Dr David Owen, leaders of the Social Democratic Party, launched a savage assault against the Conservative manifesto yesterday, claiming that it offered a continuation of misery and the prospect of three to four million unemployed for the rest of the decade (Philip Webster writes).

Mr Jenkins, speaking in Leicester, said the Tories offered no hope. There would be no end to the squeeze, the economy would bump along the bottom.

In Plymouth Dr Owen said that Britain in 1983 would not accept a continuing rise in unemployment. The weakness in the manifesto was that Conservatives were "ready to borrow £8,000m a year but stubbornly refuse to borrow just a little bit more in order to lift the burden of unemployment, low output and lower living standards."

Ulster party seeks devolution

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Official Unionist Party in Northern Ireland will demand devolved majority rule government at Stormont as the main condition for supporting a minority administration in any "hung" parliament.

At almost the same time as Mr James Moynihan, the party leader, was announcing that yesterday the Conservative manifesto appeared, saying there would be no devolution without "widespread support throughout the community".

That promise ends any hope that a new Thatcher administration would be prepared to return control to a Unionist majority.

The Official Unionist manifesto, entitled *The Only Way*, describes the four years of Mrs Thatcher's government as wasted. It continues to promote the "conspiracy theory" pro-

posed by Mr Enoch Powell and Mr Moynihan, claiming that the Foreign Office, the Northern Ireland Office, the Irish Republic and the United States have tried many devices to force or trick the people of Ulster into an all-Ireland state.

Mr Moynihan, flanked by Mr Powell and Mr Harold McCusker, said the last four years had been frittered away by aborted initiatives. His party would work to amend legislation that set up the assembly and would never accept devolution if it meant power sharing with nationalists or an "Irish dimension".

Demanding an end to direct rule, Mr Moynihan said the OUP could not accept that Ulster should be governed for any longer on a 12-month lease because that did not help create stability.

The manifesto also urges withdrawal from the EEC. Mr Powell, MP for Down South, indicated that he would advise the electorate in Britain to vote Labour, as he had in 1974, because of that party's policy of withdrawal.

Mr Powell, who could face a struggle to remain an MP if the unionist vote in his constituency is split by the entry of a Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) candidate, dismissed talk of failure. "I am a survivor", he said.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the DUP, wants an arrangement in six marginal constituencies so that his party and the OUP each field candidates in three only. Such is the rivalry between the parties that a deal is proving difficult, although it is likely one will be made before nominations close.



Allied attack: Mr Steel (left) and Mr Rodgers attacking Tory and Labour policies yesterday. (Photograph: John Manning)

Alliance defends jobs promise

By Our Political Staff

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader speaking for the Liberal/SDP Alliance at yesterday's London press conference, was unshaken by the claims made by the independent Henley 431,000 in 1983-4; 857,000 in 1984-5; and by 1,017,000 in 1985-6.

"So our election commitment to get unemployment down by one million over the first two years of the new Parliament holds firm."

Mr Steel insisted there was nothing inevitable about unemployment; it was man-made, not God-given. "It is ridiculous for Conservative leaders to flap their hands in a pathetic display of helplessness", he said.

Mr Steel conceded that some unemployment was due to world economic conditions, but there was plenty that could be done about that. "Alas, both Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher have so far turned their backs on all such concerted efforts to get world economic expansion."

At least half of British unemployment was home-made. And here we were fully masters of our own fate.

"Unfortunately, there is a carefully orchestrated mood of defeatism about the whole business," Mr Steel commented. "The Government tells us that full employment and stable prices cannot be had together, that it is one or the other."

"The latest production figures show just how weak are the Government's claims of an upturn. We are clearly stuck on 'around the bottom'."

Mr William Rodgers, sharing the platform with Mr Steel, made an attack on the trade unions. He said: "The incestuous relationship between the unions and Labour Party is corrupting to the trade unions and has been disastrous for Britain."

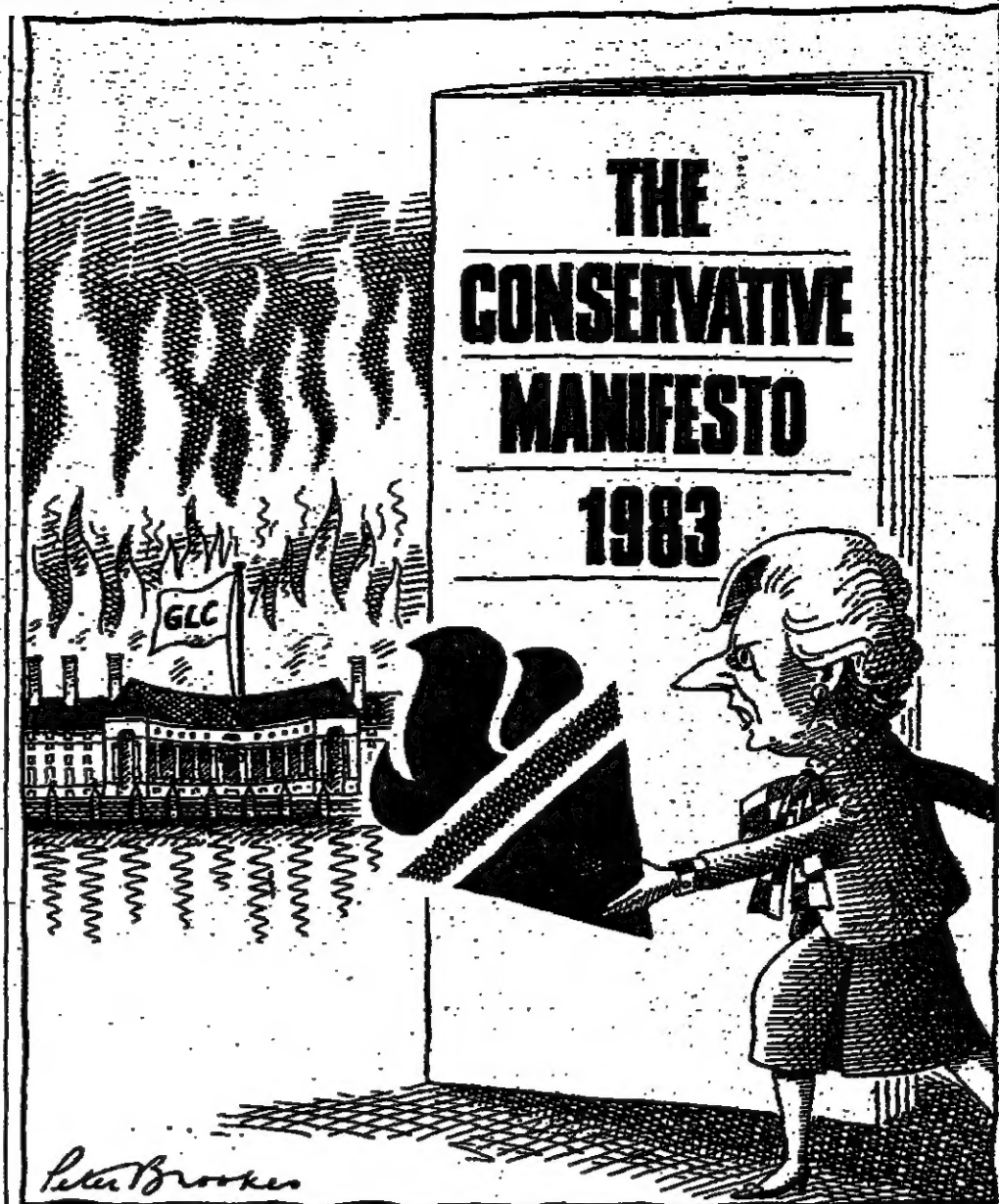
He added: "We intend to break the link between the unions and the Labour Party, first by substituting 'contracting in' for 'contracting out', and second, by requiring trade unions to hold secret ballots at all their members at reasonable intervals to decide whether or not they wish their trade union to be affiliated to the Labour Party."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State for Defence are among the Conservatives speaking at adoption meetings tonight. Sir Geoffrey Howe will address the East Surrey constituency at St Peter's Hall, Limesfield, and Mr Michael Heseltine will speak to Henley Conservatives at Icknield School, Wallington in Oxford.

Mr Norman Fowler will speak at the Town Hall, Sutton Coldfield. Sir Keith Joseph at the Roundhay High School, Leeds, and Mr John Biffen at the Market Hall, Weymouth.

Mr David Howell will speak at the Redfield County School for the Conservative Party in Weymouth. Mr John Biffen at the Beconsfield Club, Lowestoft. Mr William Whitelaw will speak at the adoption meeting of Mr David Meller at Darcy Hall, Putney.

The Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, will speak at an adoption meeting in Park Hall, Wimbledon. All meetings start at 8. Details of the speaking arrangements of Labour and SDP/Liberal Alliance candidates were not available last night.



The Great Fire of London

Foot on solid home ground

Mr Michael Foot went to Ebbw Vale yesterday to hand in his nomination papers for the constituency secure in the knowledge that he now has the safest Labour seat in Britain as a result of boundary changes.

His 17,000 majority at the last election will increase substantially this time and could outstrip the highest majority of 21,000 achieved in the constituency by his predecessor and inspiration Aneurin Bevan.

Mr Foot yesterday made a pilgrimage to the Bevan Memorial on Wam-y-Pound, a hill overlooking the towns of Ebbw Vale, Tredegar and Rhymney which together made up the old constituency. The redrawn boundaries now take in three quarters of Aberdare.

From David Felton, Ebbw Vale

which has the highest Labour vote per head in Britain. The memorial, known as the Bevan Stones, is marked by three large pieces of limestone representing the three towns in the constituency which sit on the spot where Bevan used to address open air political meetings attracting up to 7,000 people. It was traditional in the area on the eve of elections on May Day for the people from the towns to climb the hill to listen to the Welsh orator.

Mr Foot said he was confident that Bevan would have approved of the campaign that he is running in 1983 particularly in his defence of the National Health Service which Bevan was instrumental in establishing.

Mr Foot later went to his terrace house at 10 Morgan Street, Tredegar, to be interviewed by Mr Walter Cronkite the American television journalist, who is making a series of programmes on the election campaign for the Independent Television programme *World in Action*. Mr Cronkite said after the interview that he found Mr Foot "an astute and intelligent" man but he expected the Labour leader to have sharp differences with President Reagan if he were to become Prime Minister.

Mr Foot's wife, Jill, Craigie, who has been campaigning with Mr Foot this week will now start her own campaign in marginal constituencies. She visits Croydon today but will join her husband for a tour of south coast constituencies.

Make or break time for Britons to decide on European membership

By Patricia Clough

THE ISSUES THE EEC

The elections will probably be the last chance for Britons to vote on membership of the European Community.

To pull out, voters would have to return Labour with a clear overall majority. The other parties are firmly committed to staying in Europe and Mr David Steel has declared that the Alliance would not consent to withdrawal in the event of a coalition with Labour.

If Labour fails, even staunch party anti-marketisers admit privately, it would have little hope of raising the issue at subsequent elections. Barring dramatic events, Britain would by then be so enmeshed in the Community, the budget problem presumably solved and the public so accustomed to it that it would be neither practical nor politically realistic to demand withdrawal.

Even Labour's own position has softened in recent months. Its official policy now is to start negotiations for withdrawal, although this would take time, although they should be completed within the Government's lifetime. But the process must be "amicable and orderly" so as "not to prejudice employment".

That qualification is clearly in response to serious concern in sections of the party and among a number of trade union leaders about the likely effect on jobs. It would seem to leave the party an escape route from its own policy.

It is not yet clear how important the question will be in the campaign. Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's chief spokesman on home affairs, has said it will not be a central issue. The other parties say it would be if Labour wanted to make it one, but there is evidence that a number of Labour candidates are unhappy withdrawal and prefer to play the subject down.

The general feeling among all parties is that it will probably be among the first six topics, overshadowed by unemployment and economic questions.

No-one is quite clear, in fact, whether the issue can affect voting, and if so, in which direction. Public attitudes to the EEC are more volatile than on any other political theme, pollsters say.

In the past week, two polls have found the electorate 65 per cent and 54 per cent in favour of staying, the highest support for membership for three years and an extraordinary reversal of recent hostility. A year ago the figure was 60 per cent in favour of leaving.

But attention will now be focused on the foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels on May 24 and 25. Signs of

progress will clearly favour Mrs Thatcher while difficulties could add fuel to Labour's allegation that the Prime Minister promised to get a solution by the end of June and has clearly failed.

In the main, the issue will be fought in terms of jobs. The Conservatives claim that withdrawal would put 2,500,000 jobs at risk. Labour retorts that unemployment will rise to five million anyway if Britain stays.

For Labour, the EEC rules are an obstacle to socialist policies. The party also reflects the feelings of many of its supporters, workers whose jobs or living standards have suffered and who resent the influx of foreign products on the British market.

The Conservatives and the SDP/Liberal Alliance argue that the EEC has been unfairly made a scapegoat for Britain's economic woes, that the country has benefited from membership and the shortcomings must be improved from within. There is no realistic, alternative market, and withdrawal would also jeopardize valuable investment by foreign companies, particularly American and Japanese ones, using Britain as a base.

They added the Community on January 1, 1973. A referendum in 1975 produced a 2 to 1 majority in favour of staying. Trade with the EEC in 1979 was worth £20 billion, or 20 per cent of the country's total trade. The EEC's share of the country's total trade was 20 per cent, or 20 per cent of the country's total trade. The EEC's share of the country's total trade was 20 per cent, or 20 per cent of the country's total trade.

Tomorrow: Field sports

Tories told of battle for jobs

Conservative candidates in the general election were told by the Prime Minister yesterday not to be defensive about the Government's record on unemployment.

With the opposition parties unanimous in immediately branding the Tory manifesto as promising "More of the same", Mrs Margaret Thatcher told about 400 prospective candidates at the traditional eve-of-election conference that Conservative policies offered the best prospects for jobs.

She reminded the enthusiastic gathering at Central Hall, Westminster, that Labour governments always left office with higher unemployment than when they came in. "We are in the battle for more jobs," she said. "Our policies will produce jobs in the future."

Mrs Thatcher's remarks underline her acceptance that the unemployment figures will be the main focus of the opposition campaign during the election and her belief that attack will be the best way of countering it.

Also giving the candidates their battle orders yesterday were Mr Michael Jopling, the chief whip, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and Chancellor, and Mr Cecil Parkinson, the party chairman.

Mrs Thatcher sent them in their constituencies happy, with the message to be "cool, calm and elected" after taking them through the political outlined in the manifesto and telling them to shout from the rooftops the Government's good record on pensions and the health services at a time of world recession and when it was still paying Labour's debts.

Referring to the manifesto's proposals for trade union reform, she said that the step-by-step approach had paid off well, and there was noisy applause when she mentioned the plans to abolish the Greater London Council and metropolitan counties.

Telling the candidates to expose Labour's "extreme" policies, the Prime Minister said the Opposition offered "spend, spend and borrow" in contrast to the Government's properly costed programme.

A tape of the Conservatives' campaign song "Maggie for Me", which was unveiled yesterday, is being sent to local constituency associations.

Parkinson denies film story

Mr Cecil Parkinson, chairman of the Conservative Party, denied that Tories were taking over empty hospitals and factories as the setting for propaganda films, with actors and actresses playing the role of nurses, doctors and workers.

He was speaking at the manifesto-launching press conference after some newspapers had reported that the recently closed Midland Mission Hospital, Bethnal Green, east London, was to be used as a backdrop to a party political programme.

Mr Parkinson's advice to a questioner was: "Don't believe everything you read in the newspapers. There were no actors involved."

Two to go for the Tories

The Conservatives have now completed the selection of candidates for all but two of the 633 constituencies in Great Britain. Legal challenges are in prospect in two constituencies, Thanet, North, and Bridgend.

Labour has only one selection conference outstanding, that in the new constituency of Selkirk, Co Durham, where the choice will be made tomorrow. The Liberal/Social Democratic Alliance has completed all adaptations.

Scots reforms

Labour launched its Scottish manifesto yesterday with a firm commitment to a Scottish Assembly which would help spearhead an industrial recovery and regeneration. Local authorities will also be given greater freedom to decide their policies and rates.

Smear claim

Labour's press officer, Mr Francis Beckett, said that a Conservative advertisement, which is a series of "I sign away" declarations, was misleading, a smear, and a sign that the campaign had become dirty.

Adams stands

Mr Richard Adams, author of *Watership Down*, is to stand as an Independent Conservative in Spelthorne, opposing Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Conservative MP, who is a strong supporter of hunting.

Ecology hope

The Ecology Party hoped to win 5 per cent of the vote in the 100 constituencies it was fighting. Mr Jonathan Porritt, a co-chairman of the party, said yesterday.

Conservative manifesto

Abolition of GLC

Union ballots

Constituency profiles

ELECTION JUNE 83

Tories offer freedom and a steadfast progress to recovery

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party, says in foreword to the manifesto.

In the last four years, Britain has recovered her confidence and self-respect. We have regained the regard and admiration of other nations. We are seen today as a people with integrity, resolve and the will to succeed.

This manifesto describes the achievements of four years of Conservative government and sets out our plans for our second term.

The choice before the nation is stark: either to continue our present steady progress towards recovery, or to follow policies more extreme and more damaging than those ever put forward by any previous Opposition.

We face three challenges: the defence of our country, the employment of our people, and the prosperity of our economy.

How to defend Britain's traditional liberties and distinctive way of life is the most vital decision that faces the people at this election.

We have enjoyed peace and security for thirty-eight years - peace with freedom and

justice. We dare not put that security at risk. Every thinking man and woman wants to get rid of nuclear weapons. To do that we must negotiate patiently from a position of strength, not abandon ours in advance.

The universal problem of our time, and the most intractable, is unemployment.

The answer is not bogus social contracts and government overspending. Both, in the end, destroy jobs. The only way to a lasting reduction in unemployment is to make the right products at the right prices, supported by good services. The Government's role is to keep inflation down and offer real incentives for enterprise. As we win back customers, so we win back jobs.

We have a duty to protect the most vulnerable members of our society, many of whom contributed to the heritage we now enjoy. We are proud of the way we have shielded the pensioner and the National

Health Service from the recession.

Only if we create wealth can we continue to do justice to the old and the sick and the disabled. It is economic success which will provide the success guarantee of help for those who need it most.

Our history is the story of a free people - a great chain of people stretching back into the past and forward into the future.

All are linked by a common belief in freedom, and in Britain's greatness. All are aware of their own responsibility to contribute to both.

Our past is witness to their continuing courage, honesty and flair, and to their ability to change and create. Our future will be shaped by those same qualities.

The task we face is formidable. Together, we have achieved much over the past four years. I believe it is now right to ask for a new mandate to meet the challenge of our times.



The way ahead: Mr William Whitelaw (centre) and Mr Norman Tebbit heading their leader's words at yesterday's press conference.

Reforms for councils and unions

The central part of the manifesto deals with reform in local government and the trade unions. Local government: saving ratepayers' money.

We have checked the relentless growth of local government spending, and manpower is now back down to the level of 1974. We shall legislate to curb excessive and irresponsible rate increases by high-spending councils, and to provide a general scheme for limitation of rate increases for all local authorities to be used if necessary.

In addition, for industry we will require local authorities to consult local representatives of industry and commerce before setting their rates. We shall give more businesses the right to pay by instalments. And we shall stop the raising of empty industrial property.

The Metropolitan Councils and the Greater London Council have been shown to be wasteful and unnecessary tiers of government. We shall abolish them and return most of their functions to the boroughs and districts. Services which need to be administered over a wider area - such as police and fire, and education in inner London - will be run by joint boards of borough or district representatives.

Reviving Britain's cities: The £60m we have earmarked for the Urban Development Grant this year will be matched by up to four times that sum from private firms investing in new developments. On Merseyside, Operation

Groundwork has brought together landowners, local industry and local authorities to tackle the squalor and dereliction on the edge of towns. The lessons of this and many other Merseyside initiatives will now be applied in other urban areas.

Public transport: We shall further relax bus licensing to permit a wider variety of services.

The GLC has grossly mismanaged London Transport. We shall set up a new London Regional Transport Authority for the Underground, buses and commuter trains in the London area. This will provide the opportunity to split the different types of transport into separate operating bodies, put more services out to private tender and offer the passenger better performance.

In the country, we shall ensure better use of school and special buses for local communities. Restrictions on minibuses will be cut.

We want to see a high-quality, efficient railway service. That does not mean simply providing ever-larger subsidies from the taxpayer. Nor, on the other hand, does it mean embarking upon a programme of major route closures. There is, however, scope for substantial cost reductions in British Rail which are needed to justify investment in a modern and efficient railway.

Fewer restrictive practices and much more attention to the customer are also essential. Rail services are now facing

vigorous competition from coaches and cars, and they need to respond with more innovative and more modern work methods. We shall examine ways of decentralising BR and bringing in private enterprise to serve railway customers.

Jobs, prices and unions: Both trade union members and the general public have welcomed the 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts.

But some trade union leaders still abuse their power against the wishes of their members and the interests of society. Our 1982 Green Paper, *Democracy in Trade Unions*, points the way to give union members control over their own unions. We shall give union members the right to

hold ballots for the election of governing bodies of trade unions; decide periodically whether their unions should have party political funds.

We shall also curb the legal immunity of unions to call strikes without the prior approval of those concerned through a fair and secret ballot.

Political levy: Consultations on the Green Paper have confirmed that there is widespread disquiet about how the right of individual trade union members not to pay the political levy operates in practice, through the system of contracting-out.

We intend to invite the TUC to discuss the steps which the trade unions themselves can take to ensure that individual members are free and effectively able to decide for themselves whether or not to pay the political levy. In the event that the trade unions are not willing to take such steps, the Government will be prepared to introduce measures to guarantee the free and effective right of choice.

Essential services: The proposal to curb impunity in the absence of pre-strike ballots will reduce the risk of strikes in essential services. In addition, we shall consult further about the need for industrial relations in specified essential services to be governed by adequate procedure agreements, breach of which would deprive industrial action of immunity.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Conservative Party chairman.

Unemployment: We shall promote closer partnership between the State and the private sector in the exchange of facilities and of ideas in the interests of all patients.

Giving parents more power is one of the most effective ways of raising educational standards. We shall continue to seek ways of widening parental choice and influence over their children's schooling.

We shall defend church school and independent schools alike against our opponents' attacks. And we shall defend the right of parents to spend their own money on educating their children.

Until now, HM inspectors' reports have remained secret. Now we are publishing them and making sure they are followed up, too.

We are not satisfied with the selection or the training of our teachers. Our White Paper sets out an important programme for improving teacher training colleges.

We shall switch the emphasis in the Education Welfare Service bill to school attendance, so as to reduce truancy.

We have given special help for refresher courses for teachers, research into special schools, and play groups and nursery schools where they are most needed.

We shall also encourage schools to keep proper records of their pupils' achievements, buy more computers, and carry out external

graded tests. The public examination system will be improved, and O-level standards maintained.

We are setting up fourteen pilot projects to bring better technical education to teenagers. The success of these will play a vital part in raising technical training in Britain to the level of our best overseas competitors.

We are reviewing the family jurisdiction of the courts, including their conciliation role, with a view to improving the administration of family law. We shall also reform the divorce laws to offer further protection to children, and to secure fairer financial arrangements when a marriage ends.

Law, democracy and the citizen: The rule of law matters deeply to everyone of us. Any concession to the thief, the drug or the terrorist undermines that principle which is the foundation of all our liberties.

The proposals embodied in our Police and Criminal Evidence Bill will help the police to bring criminals to justice. At the same time, they will reinforce public support for the police by laying down clear rules for the proper treatment of suspects. We shall also

build more courtrooms to reduce delays in trying criminal cases.

There must be enough prison places to cope with sentences imposed by the courts.

We will also respond to the increasing public concern over obscenity and offences against public decency, which often have links with serious crime. We propose to introduce specific legislation to deal with the most serious of these problems, such as the dangerous spread of violent and obscene video cassettes.

We accept the case for an independent prosecution service, and will consider how it might best be set up. We intend to extend the grounds that disqualify those with criminal records from serving on juries.

Ulster pledge: The people of Northern Ireland will continue to be offered a framework for participation in local democracy and political process through the Assembly. There will be no change in Northern Ireland's constitutional position in the United Kingdom without the consent of the majority of people there, and without support throughout the community.

Arthur Osman

consolidated a new independent network, Mercury, and have decided to license two mobile telephone services. We have allowed competition in commercial postal services. Already, standards of service are beginning to improve. Investment is rising. And better job opportunities are being opened up.

We shall transfer more state-owned businesses to independent ownership. Our aim is that British Telecom - where we will sell 51 per cent of the shares to the private sector - will become a public company. We also aim to introduce substantial private capital into the National Bus Company. As before, we will offer shares to all those who work in the company.

We shall also transfer to the private sector the remaining state-owned oil business - the British Gas Corporation's offshore oil interests.

We have abolished the Gas Corporation's statutory monopoly of the supply of North Sea gas to industry. Already there has been a vigorous new lease of life for gas exploration and development in the North Sea, which has ground to a complete halt under Labour. In the last Parliament, we passed a law to encourage the private generation of electricity. In the next Parliament, we shall seek other means of increasing competition in, and attracting private capital into the gas and electricity industries.

Lower taxes: In the last four years, we have succeeded in reducing and simplifying taxes.

Further improvements in allowances and lower rates of income tax remain a high priority, together with measures to reduce the poverty and unemployment traps.

We want to encourage wider ownership. This means lowering taxes on capital and savings, encouraging individuals to invest money in circulation - and so go on bringing inflation down.

The last four years have shown that a bureaucratic machine for controlling wages and prices is quite unnecessary. It simply serves up trouble and breeds inefficiency.

But Government remains incapable responsible for controlling its own costs. We are committed to fair and reasonable levels of public services. We shall therefore continue to seek sensible arrangements for determining pay in the Civil Service and the National Health Service, following the Mearns report and the resolution of the NHS pay dispute.

It is equally our duty to the nation as a whole to prevent any abuse of monopoly power or exploitation of the sick, the weak and the elderly. So we must continue to resist unreasonable pay claims in the public sector.

We shall continue our programme to ensure state-owned firms to real competition. In telecommunications, we have li-

Help for the family: Freedom and responsibility go together. The Conservative Party believes in encouraging people to take responsibility for their own decisions. We shall continue to return more choice to individuals and their families. That is the way to increase personal freedom. It is also the way to improve standards in the state services.

In the next Parliament, we will give many thousands more the chance to buy their homes. For public sector tenants, the present "Right to Buy" scheme will be improved and extended to include the right of tenants to buy their own homes on a leasehold basis, and the right to buy on a shared ownership basis. The maximum discount will be increased by one per cent a year for those who have been tenants for between twenty and thirty years, taking the maximum discount to 60 per cent. We shall also help first-time buyers who are not council tenants by introducing a "home-ownership" scheme, building for sale, he disagrees, more than he agrees) will be his main campaign weapon, with his universally acknowledged reputation as a "good constituency man".

Dr Elizabeth Cottrell who, as Conservative candidate, has already caused a stir in the town by announcing she is expecting her first child in November at the age of 42, readily agrees. Mr Weitch is her "biggest hurdle" to overcome if she is to reach Westminster.

She quickly points out that Mr Weitch is not representative of the "extreme" party and she believes Mrs Thatcher's reputation as a leader and the changing face of Labour will enable her to succeed.

There is no doubting where Dr Cottrell stands in Conservative Party thinking. No only is she a great admirer of, and speech writer for, Mrs Thatcher, she speaks in a similar manner, using the same phrases.

Local Labour Party officials have not been slow in pointing out that Dr Cottrell, daughter of a mine worker, is second in charge at the Centre for Policy Studies, the think tank set up by Mrs Thatcher and Sir Keith

Joseph, which is reviled by Labour leaders.

She headed a research project which concluded that British Telecom should be privatized, a point which has not gone unnoticed by the 1,000 Ipswich voters working at the corporation's chief research centre just outside the constituency in Martlesham.

Economically, she is "dry" and favours the reintroduction of capital punishment, though, she resists the image of a right-wing bogeyman which, she says, her opponents in Ipswich are assiduously cultivating.

Mrs Pat Mienick has spent the last three years helping to

re-establish the local Liberal Party and is the Alliance candidate in what she maintains is a genuine three-horse race.

But Ipswich has proved a barren hunting ground for her party in past decades.

The constituency's electorate has been reduced by a quarter since 1979 without disturbing the political balance and the local government polls gave Labour a 6 per cent points lead over the Tories with the Alliance picking up just 12 per cent of the votes.

1979 general election: Mr Weitch (Lab) 37,772; Mrs Mienick (All) 10,700; Dr Cottrell (Con) 4,428. 1982: Mrs Mienick (All) 11,111; Dr Cottrell (Con) 4,428.

Richard Evans

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Ipswich

Labour life and hope

CANDIDATES
Kenneth Weitch
Elizabeth Cottrell
Pat Mienick

Mr Kenneth Weitch, MP for Ipswich since 1974, is living proof that there is electoral life and hope for the Labour Party in marginal constituencies.

In 1979 he brought a spectacular, yet little noticed, general election victory for his party when, against the national swing, he not only fended off his Tory challenger but managed to double his slender majority.

This time Mr Weitch, an avowed Healey supporter, is predicting he will repeat the trick, and so strengthen his party's hold on its only seat in the Tory stronghold of Suffolk.

Mr Weitch's achievement in 1979 left psephologists puzzled and his explanation for the success, and his confidence, forecast for this election, is probably equally baffling to some of the hard-left colleagues within his party.

The Labour Party in Ipswich is moderate in application and very strongly practical. It is a party of good works rather than ideology where our

Profile of Ipswich
1981 % Own Occ 58.3
1981 % Loc Auth 23.3
1981 % Black/Asian 3
1981 % Mid cl 4.1
1981 % Prof man 12.1
1982 % electorate 57,682
1979 % BBC/ITN national result
Lab maj 3,400

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council housing; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid cl: proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof man: proportion of professional, managerial and independent business; BBC/ITN national result: Calculation of what result would have been in 1979 in case history constituency had been in BBC/ITN study team.

counsellors and everybody involved have got a history of 20 years' door-knocking, asking people about their problems.

"There are no issues for any other party to take up here, because we have them all. It is an old fashioned Labour Party in the sense we do not really expect people's votes unless we give something in return."

Ipswich has felt the chill wind of the recession, he says, with unemployment having trebled and that, rather than his party's manifesto (with which

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Erdington

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Erdington

Suddenly, a key role

CANDIDATES
Daniel Moylan
Robin Corbett
Christopher Barber

Birmingham, Erdington, is not used to the centre of the stage after 38 years of decent reticence with Mr Julius Silverman as its member. Mr Silverman, a barrister who eschewed publicity but worked diligently for his constituents, has retired, the last of the 1945 victors in the city to go.

The piercing light of psephology has thus thrust Erdington into the role of key marginal, where it has been suggested that the Alliance could succeed. But in the recent local elections they had a setback, losing a seat at Kingsbury to Labour. As it blinks in the unaccustomed glare of attention, Erdington seems to represent the classic outer city suburb that has discarded, or is in the process of discarding, its traditional attachment to Labour.

Unemployment in the constituency is about 22 per cent and will therefore dominate the campaign.

The only candidate living in Erdington is Mr. Christopher

Profile of Birmingham Erdington
1981 % Own Occ 47
1981 % Loc Auth 28
1981 % Black/Asian 7
1981 % Mid cl 28
1981 % Prof man 57,682
1979 % BBC/ITN national result
Lab maj 3,400

Hemel Hempstead during 1974 and 1979, in his fluent and experienced manner, and is confident he will hold the seat.

Mr Corbett, a freelance journalist, was born at West Bromwich. Mr Daniel Moylan, the Conservative, aged 26, has an even closer affinity with the Midlands; his father worked as a bus driver in Birmingham. Mr Moylan was selected after the withdrawal on medical grounds of Mr Joseph Kinsey, who formerly sat in neighbouring Perry Bar.

Mr Moylan, who is in banking in London after a spell with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, is very much the trusting and eager young Conservative. He was a grammar school boy who won a scholarship to Oxford where he was president of the union in 1978. Party members described him as articulate, perceptive and possessing a good sense of humour. He will need all those qualities to surmount the unemployment question and to take the seat.

The Labour constituency party is in a middle-of-the-road, with the extreme left on a tight rein. It selected Mr Robin Corbett, aged 49, who sat for

Tomorrow: Stirling, Carmarthen

sat as the Labour councillor for the area and was the first of six in the city to defect to the SDP in October, 1981.

He is optimistic about his chances but depressed about the disillusion of so many with politics and politicians in general.

The Labour constituency party is in a middle-of-the-road, with the extreme left on a tight rein. It selected Mr Robin Corbett, aged 49, who sat for

Arthur Osman

Shoot-out on Argentine highway revives fears of new 'dirty war'

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

An announcement by Argentine police that two men were killed in a shoot-out last Saturday has been met with incredulity and protest by the country's political parties and human rights organizations. There are growing fears that the cycle of violence known as the "dirty war" in the 1970s is beginning again.

According to the Buenos Aires provincial police force, Señor Ovidio Augustin Cambiaso and Señor Eduardo Daniel Pereira Rossi, driving a car on the Pan American Highway outside Buenos Aires, tried to escape when challenged by a routine patrol. They were chased and, when cornered, opened fire. In the subsequent gun fight, both were killed.

The police claim that Señor Cambiaso had a record of left-wing activism and had been in prison. Señor Pereira was described as a member of the Montoneros guerrilla organization.

This version of events has been rejected by most political parties and human rights groups. Señor Cambiaso and another unidentified man had been kidnapped on Saturday morning in Rosario, in the nearby province of Santa Fe. His family, and witnesses, said that heavily-armed men in civilian clothes, driving a green station wagon without number plates, had seized both men in a coffee house in Rosario.

After news of the abduction, a campaign was launched to save Señor Cambiaso's life. The family of the kidnapped man, a left-wing Peronist, filed a habeas corpus writ. Newspapers covered the incident, giving it front-page treatment.

On Monday President Rey-

naldo Bignone, questioned by journalists, said: "I can guarantee that the security services are not involved in this matter." But the statement by the Buenos Aires police force on Tuesday, giving the time of the shoot-out as Saturday afternoon, showed it had occurred two days before the President's statements.

Among the other contradictory aspects of the affair, is the fact that the habeas corpus petition was turned down on Tuesday, for lack of information, almost at the same time as the police were issuing their version of events.

Señor Vicente Leonidas Saadi, leader of the left-wing Peronist grouping known as Intransigencia and Mobilización, said on Tuesday night that "it was not a shoot-out. This is a straightforward assassination". Señor Saadi and other political and human rights leaders tried to express their protests to officials at the Interior Ministry late on Tuesday night, but were not granted an audience.

France condemns Chile

Paris (Reuters) - France yesterday recalled its Ambassador to Chile and condemned what it termed violations of human rights after demonstrations there against the right-wing military leadership of President Augusto Pinochet.

M. Claude Cheysson, the External Relations Minister, told the National Assembly that M. Leon Bouvier, the ambassador, had been recalled to Paris.

M. Cheysson was quoted by French radio as saying: "General Pinochet is a curse on his

people". Earlier, an official spokesman said that the French Government was outraged by events in Chile. Chilean soldiers and police arrested more than 300 people last week after demonstrations which analysts have seen as the most serious anti-government protest in 10 years of military rule by General Pinochet. A week ago two youths were shot dead during protests.

Last year France suspended delivery of 29 tanks because of an embargo on arms exports to Chile. The human rights groups and political parties have called on all those who wish to express their protests at the death of Señor Cambiaso tomorrow, called by the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo to protest about human rights violation.

At an improvised press conference, they said both men "were kidnapped on Saturday in Rosario by members of the Army, and were shot dead immediately. Later, they took the bodies to Buenos Aires province. They were taken so as to fake a shoot-out, to escape responsibility for the killings. The bodies were under the control of an officer from the Tigre regional police force, whose surname is Alcantara, and a sub-officer known as Parry. Both these men now appear to be under arrest."

The Argentine Permanent Human Rights Assembly said: "This was murder, carried out by paramilitary or paramilitary groups".

The human rights groups and political parties have called on all those who wish to express their protests at the death of Señor Cambiaso tomorrow, called by the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo to protest about human rights violation.

Asked if the US was willing to offer the

President Reagan believes that Moscow is possibly putting pressure on the Syrians to keep their troops in Lebanon, but he thinks Syria will eventually agree to withdraw them.

The President took a cautiously optimistic view of the Lebanon situation at his press conference on Tuesday night, a few hours after Lebanon and Israel signed their agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Asked what reason he had to be optimistic about a Syrian withdrawal Mr Reagan recalled that the Syrians had repeatedly said that when the Israeli forces left, they, too, would leave Lebanon. He added: "Now I grant you they're saying some different things to day. But I also know that a number of their Arab allies are urging them to stick with their word and to leave when all forces are prepared to leave."

"And I can't believe that the Syrians want to find themselves alone separated from all of their Arab allies."

Asked if the US was willing to offer the

administration, gave the

President his third MX victory

in a week. The matter goes to

the floor of the Senate and the

House next week where ap-

proval seems likely, but is still

by no means assured.

The outcome is particularly

important for the adminis-

tration as it will set the tone for

a new congressional debate in the

coming weeks on whether to

allocate \$6,000m for the actual

procurement of the first opera-

tional missiles during the 1984

financial year.

The vote, which followed a

massive lobbying campaign by

Americans stand united, ready

to negotiate in good faith until

we succeed in reducing the level

of nuclear weapons on both

sides," he said.

The President was speaking

shortly after the House ap-

provements committee had voted

by 30-26 in favour of a

resolution that would free \$625

(£403m) for the development of

the missile. The funds had been

blocked since the end of last

year.

A bipartisan consensus

in Congress favouring the 10-

warhead missile would show

the Soviet Union that "we

are serious about our

commitment to reduce

nuclear weapons."

Mr Reagan said he was

pleased that the House

committee had taken this

step, but he said he was

convinced that the Senate

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Sudan puts down mutiny of southern troops and blames foreign contacts

Khartoum (Reuters)—The Sudanese Army has put down a mutiny among troops in Southern Sudan, the Army Command said yesterday. The mutiny broke out last Sunday in a battalion of the First Division of the Southern Region. It gave no immediate details of casualties.

Signs of unrest have recently re-emerged in Southern Sudan after several years of quiet. The South fought a 17-year civil war until 1972 against the rule of the north.

Army announcement said: "Signs of indiscipline were noticed among the battalions in the past few months in addition to remarkable financial irregularities."

"But we resorted to wisdom and tolerance and tried to tackle the situation with an authentic national spirit aimed at preserving the integrity and security of the country."

The announcement said the troops' behaviour was because of "foreign contacts and instigations." The authorities had watched closely until the situation in a company of the disbanded battalion "reached the stage of disobeying orders," the statement said.

"When decisive measures became imperative in order to maintain the unity of the country and discipline and prestige of the armed forces the Army staged successful military operations on positions of the

company in Bor and Fitor in Jonglei province."

The army captured huge amounts of arms and ammunition in Bor, the statement said.

The captured arms were from abroad. "This indicated that something was being plotted against Sudan's unity and security as part of a hostile criminal act against the Sudan."

The announcement did not identify the source of arms or the foreign contacts. Sudan has repeatedly accused Libya of trying to sow unrest in the Southern Region.

Last February, President Nimeiry accused Libya of plotting to parachute insurgents into Khartoum to overthrow the Government.



Clerks seek Catalan control over failed bank

From Richard Wigg Madrid

More than 1,500 employees of the Banco Catalana, the ailing regional banking group, demonstrated yesterday outside the Prime Minister's office here against the decision to sell it to a consortium of Madrid-based private banks.

As the Cabinet was holding its regular meeting the protesters handed in a petition demanding that the Banca Catalana, with acknowledged losses of £817m last year, should be nationalized, or at least kept under Catalan control.

The leader of the bank employees' Socialist trade union accused the Gonzalez Government of "lacking the courage" to confront Spain's biggest private banks.

The Economics Minister of the region's autonomous government backed the demand for a Catalan solution. He complained that the Bank of Spain had opted for a simple technical way out, ignoring the political implications.

Acting swiftly to stifle growing demands for nationalization, the Bank of Spain had on Tuesday night approved the sale to the consortium. The stricken Banco Catalana has only been kept going since last autumn by the intervention of the Bank of Spain's deposit guarantees fund, jointly financed by the Exchequer and the private banks.

Curfew imposed in Upper Volta

Abidjan, Ivory Coast (Reuters)—Upper Volta's military Government has clamped a dusk to dawn curfew on the country after President Jean-Baptiste Ouédraogo's apparent move against radical elements in the ruling People's Salvation Council (CSP), diplomatic sources said.

There was still no official confirmation that Captain Thomas Sankara, the Prime Minister, considered the most radical member of the 120 member CSP, had been detained. But the independent Upper

Volta daily *L'Observateur* said yesterday that both he and Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, another prominent left-winger, were detained at dawn on Tuesday along with other military leaders.

Diplomatic sources in Ouagadougou, the capital said Major Ouédraogo's future hinged on the attitude of paratroop regiment stationed at Debougou, 125 miles west of the capital, where Captain Sankara, a paratrooper, remains very popular.

Contacted by telephone they

said that they were not surprised by Major Ouédraogo's move against CSP members whom he accused of being demagogues and of acting irresponsibly.

● **OUAGADOUGOU:** The Upper Volta capital was calm yesterday and tanks had withdrawn from the streets one day after the "purge" of the council, AFP reports.

The Volta population had returned to work, and the tanks which were stationed near the Prime Minister's residence had left the area.

Anti-war youths disrupt Bundestag

Security men taking firm action in Bonn yesterday against a group of youths who burst into the West German Bundestag, threw paint and raised anti-war banners. They also stormed the Speaker's rostrum in the Lower House as deputies were taking part in a special session, Reuters reports.

Officials dragged away about 25 young people involved in the demonstration after they had thrown bags of red paint at the giant symbolic eagle behind the Speaker's podium and chanted slogans.

The protesters were among some 500 young people invited by President Carstens and the political parties to

attend a special "youth question-time". They unfurled banners saying "End fascism" and "No more war" and scattered leaflets demanding "Freedom for Mao".

After the demonstrators had been removed, Herr Rainer Barzel, the Bundestag Speaker, called them vandals.

Britain shows interest in Greek frigates order

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece wants four new frigates for its navy, with an option for another three, and British Shipbuilders has shown strong interest in the project.

Each frigate would cost about £130m to build. Equipment and accessories, as well as training of personnel could raise the total outlay for the four warships to £1,000m.

Sources said the Greek Government wants the ships to be built under licence at Hellenic Shipyards, near Piraeus, which are owned by Mr Stavros Niarchos, the ship owner. Greece recently bought two frigates from The Netherlands.

Hellenic Shipyards gained substantial experience by building six of the Greek Navy's 12 Combatant missile boats under French licence.

Plans for the latest project come as Greece and Britain are negotiating a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the arms industry.

Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, said yesterday:

"The Greeks had apparently appreciated the Tornado's role as a deterrent, in view of its capability for deep penetration, but also the value of the deal offered and the partnership proposed by Panavia, the British-German-Italian consortium that manufactures the aircraft."

Britain feels it has not had its fair share of Greek defence contracts since the restoration of democracy, despite its refusal, unlike other countries, to sell arms to the colonels.

Mr Pattie, after his talks with Greek officials, believes that Greece will make its choice within a month and will probably opt in favour of a 50-50 American-European mix. He wanted to make sure that the European choice was the Tornado.

Mr Pattie, who saw Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, told *The Times* he felt encouraged that the Tornado, which is competing against the American F16 and F18 as well as the French Mirage 2000, had very real chances of being selected.

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AUSTIN ROVER



BRITAIN'S BEST LITTLE CAR GOES A LOT FURTHER: 64.1 MPG.



Relics of Imperial India European accents in the gentlemen's club

From Michael Hamlyn, Madras

There are dotted about India some striking relics of its imperial past. One such is the statue of Queen Victoria which still stands here in Madras. Most such statues disappeared very early on in a fit of post-independence fervour.

In Delhi for instance the statue of King George V which used to stand under a canopy by the India Gate went very early on. It was to be replaced, everyone agreed, with a statue of Mahatma Gandhi, but no one could agree whether he should be depicted standing or sitting, so the plinth is still vacant.

Another survival is the gentlemen's club. There is a well-known one at Ootacamund, where long ago they invented snooker. At the Madras Club they invented Mulligatawny soup. The Madras Club still stands though it crumbles a trifle. There are terraces overlooking the splendidly colonial roof beams, and it has suffered a few changes. Essentially, however, it is the same.

The membership has been allowed to increase from 200 to 225. The post of the visitors' book signed by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh has had to be taken away for renovation after some tearways vandalized it. One of the most significant changes, perhaps, occurred when the committee decided to replace the *Daily Telegraph*, which each day was fixed to a Victorian lectern on the porch, with the *International Herald Tribune*.

By far the largest proportion of the members now are of course Indians but still most people making use of it are expatriate Europeans. The German accent is often heard

at dinner and some of the English accents have Scandinavian "flair". The Russian Consul General is not a member. "Though we'd be delighted to have him" said one.

The club walls are still decorated with original sketches by the Daniels - father and son - who travelled the subcontinent after Victoria became Empress of India. They created the images by which her British subjects became familiar with her new domain.

There are no women members though women may become associate members.

As the sun goes down and the Southern Cross hangs low in the night sky, the members can gather on the verandah, a fan stirring the humid air, and retrace the 150-year history of their establishment.

As they sip their gin or fresh lime juice they tell of the various eccentricities of their older members, like the one who bred snakes at home until his landlord tried to have him evicted for keeping venomous animals; or the strange mischance that had a seventeenth-century Englishman called Sir Francis Day fall in love with a Portuguese girl from the trading post of San Thome.

Day decided to put his own trading post on a headland near by, fortify it and call it Fort St George. He did not appear to mind that there was very little natural water available.

Fort St George developed into Madras. The water did not get much more abundant, and the splendid lawn that leads down to the polluted green stream bordering the grounds of the club is brown and brackish.

The Metro set new standards in little car economy. The '83 10-C range knows how to go even further on a gallon. The 1.0 HLE, for instance, can get over 64MPG. The affordable Metro City, at £3,380, can get over 53MPG.

Even the luxurious Vanden Plas and exhilarating MG Metro Turbo can achieve over 50MPG.

And for added economy most Metro models go 12,000 miles between services. EVEN BETTER SPECIFICATION. The '83 Austin Metros all come with newly designed front seats and side window demisters. Most models have a remote control driver's door mirror, opening rear quarter lights and a thoughtful loadspace lamp.

All are available with Metrosure, comprehensive insurance cover from as little as £55.

And all models, from the economical City to the plush Vanden Plas to the sporty MG 1300, enjoy Metro's ingenious design combination of feeling like a big car inside but handling (and parking) like a small car outside.

So if you like driving you'll like a Metro. FREE 6 YEAR CORROSION WARRANTY. When you buy a Metro you're protecting your investment.

First with Supershield, our new corrosion warranty: it lasts for 6 full years and it's free. Then with Supercover, the most comprehensive first year warranty scheme of any manufacturer.

And last, but not least, with Metro's high resale value. BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING LITTLE CAR. Your Austin Rover dealer can arrange immediate

delivery of your choice of model in your favourite colour. Test drive an '83 Metro, and you'll see why Britain's best little car is Britain's best selling little car.

AUSTIN METRO
FROM £3,380
DRIVING IS BELIEVING

Official D.O.C.T. Figures: Metro 1.0 HLE Urban Cycle 46.4MPG (6.11, per 100km); Constant 56.4MPG (64.1MPG (4.41, per 100km); Constant 75.4MPG (45.3MPG (6.21, per 100km). Price quoted is for Metro City model illustrated at £4,395. Prices correct at time of going to press, excluding dealer plates and delivery. Metallic paint optional at extra cost. 8 Metro City Urban Cycle 40.7MPG (6.51, per 100km); Constant 56.4MPG (53.1MPG (5.31, per 100km). Metro Vanden Plas Urban Cycle 37.7MPG (6.81, per 100km); Constant 56.4MPG (51.2MPG (5.12, per 100km). Metro MG Turbo Urban Cycle 34.6MPG (8.21, per 100km); Constant 56.4MPG (50.3MPG (5.03, per 100km). 4-Or one full year, whichever comes first (except automatic and turbocharged models). 4-Subject to model, age, no claims bonus and locality.

Apology for faked Hitler diaries

Stern editor takes blame

From Michael Binyon, Hamburg

Herr Henri Nannen, founder and editor-in-chief of *Stern*, apologizes today to the magazine's 1,600,000 readers for what has been called the worst scandal in journalistic history, which he blamed in a leading article on the "psycho-thriller" atmosphere which led the management to publish the forged Hitler diaries.

"As critical journalists we should have done more," he says, adding that there was no pardon for *Stern* starting publication without discovering the sources from which its reporter, Herr Gerd Heidemann, received the forged material.

The apology - *mea culpa*, *mea maxima culpa* as he puts it in his leading article - has not been accepted by *Stern's*

journalists, who again yesterday held mass protest meetings to press their demands for Herr Nannen's resignation, together with that of Herr Gerd Heidemann, chairman of *Stern's* publishers, Gruner and Jahr.

Negotiations continued most of yesterday between the representatives of the 200 embittered editorial staff and the Gruner and Jahr board, including Herr Nannen and Herr Heidemann. But, in spite of hints that the management was ready for a compromise, positions seemed to have hardened.

The management backed by the personal intervention of Herr Reinhard Mohr, head of Bertelsmann, the parent company, were adamant they would not retract the appointments of

two new editors, Herr Peter Scholl-Latour and Herr Johannes Gross, nor dismiss Herr Nannen and Herr Heidemann.

Herr Rolf Gillehansen, the only one of the three editors at the time of publication of the forgeries who was not involved and did not resign has applied for an injunction in a Hamburg court against Gruner and Jahr to prevent the new editors taking up their posts.

Herr Gross was due to have begun work yesterday, but a spokesman for the journalists, who are continuing their symbolic occupation of the *Stern* building, said he had not seen him anywhere.

The journalists are still working normally, and say they

will not go on strike, as they do not want to damage *Stern* any further, but rather would like to bring it back to its former influential position. A strike in any case is at present illegal under West German labour law. The continuous mass meetings, however, will probably lead to a much reduced edition next week.

In today's issue, Herr Nannen admits the editorial staff were kept in complete ignorance of the magazine's involvement in buying the forgeries, and the "bunker mentality" of those at the top who did not want the secret out.

He says the entire top management convinced themselves the diaries were genuine by a process of auto-suggestion: "We all suffered from group psychosis".

Tough language has been used at the journalists' protest meetings. On one shouted at the meeting on Monday to Herr Heidemann: "You are not only a bungler, but you have damaged the magazine".

Herr Nannen blamed Herr Heidemann both at the meeting and in his leading article for the deception. He said he was dismissed on the spot because he was a *schmuck* who had to be got rid of in a spectacular way.

Many *Stern* staff were also angry yesterday at the news that the two editors who resigned over the "diaries" - Herr Peter Koch and Herr Felix Schmidt, each received DM3m (£790,000) in compensation.



Herr Nannen: Journalists say he must resign.



Herr Scholl-Latour: Back from parent company.



Herr Gross: Not seen since his appointment.

Central American turmoil: El Salvador's victims; Contadora moves spurned

Revenge killings and a legacy of moral chaos

San Salvador, (NYT) - The Government of El Salvador has released more than 50 of the country's 700 political prisoners since the beginning of the year. Last Sunday the bodies of two of those freed were picked up with six others by the International Committee of the Red Cross on a road three miles north of the capital.

Two other men, still alive, were also picked up and taken to hospital by the Red Cross.

One of the survivors, who asked that his name not be used because he feared he would be taken from hospital and killed, said uniformed men in Mejicanos, a neighbourhood north of the capital, had ordered him to get into a lorry. "I didn't do anything. I have my papers," said the 34-year-old man, who added that he supported his wife and two daughters by working as a shoemaker and driver and selling goods on the street.

His head was propped up with a wooden board and pillow. His legs had been shattered by bullets fired at close range, making him in slightly worse condition than the 28 other men who shared the big orthopaedic ward with him.

The survivor said he had gone to Mejicanos to attend a wedding and had been ordered into the lorry about 9pm. "I don't remember anything," he said. "The Red Cross picked me up in the morning nearly dead and brought me here."

The incident was the second of its kind in three days. Last Friday a body was left in the parking lot of the Camino Real Hotel with a death threat addressed to a member of the moderate Christian Democratic Party.

newspapers had reported that 15 people, including a student and doctor, had been picked up by the National Guard for having political sympathies considered incorrect in San Salvador. Under the state of siege, anyone can be held by the police for 15 days without a cause being given.

Officials tried to play down the incidents, but the murders disturbed many because killings of this sort are not as common in the capital as they were last year.

"I don't think they are organized squadrons," said Señor José Francisco Guerrero, the President's chief aide. "They are people taking revenge. This is part of the moral chaos that the guerrillas have led us to."

Other Salvadoreans believed the resurgence of violence was the work of extreme rightists trying to intimidate Señor Engenio Vidales Casanova, the new Defence Minister, or a reaction to an amnesty law expected to come into effect this week. Under the law, a three-member commission will have the power to free prisoners charged with political crimes punishable by a sentence of less than four years.

A week ago Chiquera was a town of 500 to 600 people. By Saturday it had been abandoned. A few dogs roamed the streets or stood at the blown-out doors of empty houses and at different corners the stench of decaying bodies was unmistakable. A group of men in a lorry with two coffins in the back arrived on Saturday to look for the remaining bodies.

At the beginning of the week, left-wing insurgents took the town after heavy fighting that left at least 170 people dead.

Peace mission derided by guerrillas on border

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

Costa Rican-based anti-Sandinista guerrilla movements are opposed to regional peace efforts by the four Latin American countries comprising "Contadora Group" and have pledged that an observer force coming to investigate tensions along the Costa Rica and Nicaragua border will not be allowed to disrupt their lines of supplies.

In contrast, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as well as the United States, in a rare display of unity, all back the mission of the observer team which is scheduled to arrive here this week. The four countries in the group, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama are appointed two members each, plus necessary supporting staff, to the observer team.

Costa Rica, which has no army, had originally asked the organization of American States (OAS) to send a peace keeping force to patrol its border in order to stop what is claimed are a series of "Nicaraguan incursions." Nicaragua has been calling for UN sponsored bilateral talks to discuss, among other things, movements of anti-Sandinista guerrillas and arms from Costa Rica into southern Nicaragua.

As a compromise both countries endorse the agreement of the Contadora group (so named after the Panamanian island where the group first met earlier this year), reached at a foreign ministers' meeting last week, to send an observer team to investigate the border situation and make recommendations.

The Reagan Administration has, likewise, given endorsement to the Contadora group's peace efforts.

In recent days both military chiefs of the Democratic Revol-

utionary Alliance (ARDE) the former Sandinista hero, Señor Edén Pastora and Señor Fernando "el Negro" Chamorro, the leader of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARN), the other Costa Rican-based rebel movement, have issued statements from their supposed guerrilla bases in southern Nicaragua claiming that the Contadora group is serving the interests of the Sandinista Government.

Señor Chamorro is quoted in the press here as saying that the group is attempting to bolster the Sandinista Government at a time when "it is beginning to tremble from its foundation".

In an interview, an ARDE source said that the observer team will not effect our avenues for getting arms into Nicaragua. They cannot control the whole frontier.

While Costa Rica has repeatedly declared its neutrality and vigorously protested against alleged Nicaraguan violations of its territory, both Costa Rican and anti-Sandinista sources say that, over the past few months, ARDE and FARN have been moving considerable quantities of arms and men across the Costa Rica to camps on both sides of the border.

Informed sources say that, within the last month or so, most of the ARDE and FARN camps have been shifted into Nicaragua. ● WASHINGTON: The House of Representatives' intelligence committee, attacked by President Reagan for trying to cut off covert US aid to Nicaraguan rebels, declared on Tuesday that the CIA's operation had done more to harm the image of the United States than to black left wing gun-running in Latin America, AP reports.

Philadelphia Democrats prefer black for mayor

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Wilson Goode, a sharecropper's son who is seeking to become the first black Mayor of Philadelphia, yesterday won the city's Democratic mayoral primary by defeating his principal opponent, Mr Frank Rizzo, a former mayor, in a closely-run race.

He won about 53 per cent of the votes cast and Mr Rizzo 46 per cent, with four outsiders picking up only a handful of votes between them.

Mr Goode will now face Mr John Fagan, a millionaire stockbroker who won the Republican primary, and Mr Thomas Anderson, who is standing as an independent, in the mayoral election in November.

This is an election which Mr Goode should easily win as registered Democrats outnumber Republicans by about five to one in Philadelphia, and the city has remained firmly under Democratic control for the past three decades.

However, the recent contest in Chicago, where a black, Mr Harold Washington, only narrowly achieved victory in what is an overwhelmingly Democratic city, has shown there are many white Democrats who would rather vote Republican than vote for a black.

Mr Goode's campaign workers are concerned that many of Mr Rizzo's supporters may vote Republican or independent in November.

They were heartened, however, by the fact that their candidate won about 25 per cent of the white vote in the primary as well as capturing virtually all the black vote. Blacks make up about 40 per cent of registered Democratic voters.

Mr Goode, who had canvassed hard in white areas of the city, made it clear he would seek to broaden his support among white voters before the November poll. "We are not against anyone; we are for everyone who lives in this city," he declared after claiming victory early yesterday.

Despite Mr Rizzo's past reputation as a controversial



Victory handshake: Mr Goode gives thanks to the supporters who helped him to win the primary.

former commissioner of police with a tough law-and-order record, the primary campaign was notable for its decorum and absence of racial appeals.

Mr Rizzo had tried to soften his image and appeal to an electorate which was no longer as obsessed with law-and-

order issues as it was during the 1960s and 1970s.

If Mr Goode is elected this autumn it would mean that three of the four largest cities in the United States will have black mayors. The others are Chicago and Los Angeles.

Anti-apartheid leader convicted for fraud

From Michael Horsby, Johannesburg

Mr John Rees, a former secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches and current director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, was convicted yesterday in the Rand Supreme Court on 29 charges of fraud.

The judge found that Mr Rees, who was arrested in June last year and then released on 30,000 Rand bail, had requisitioned cheques amounting to 296,000 Rands (about £165,000) from the council's funds and paid them into various personal bank and building society accounts.

In his defence, Mr Rees claimed that most of the money had been given to him by overseas donors, whom he refused to name because they had asked him not to disclose their identity, for a special fund to be used at his discretion to promote peaceful change in South Africa.

Mr Justice Goldstone ruled, however, that the existence of his secret fund, referred to by Rees as the Action Fund, had not been established as "reasonably true", and he suggested that the accused had

Hawke asked about envoy's aid for groups

From Tony Dabedon, Melbourne

The Liberal opposition wants to widen the terms of the Royal Commission into Australia's security and intelligence services to question whether Mr Valeriy Ivanov, the recently expelled Soviet diplomat offered money to organizations here.

Mr Michael Hodgman, a Liberal front bench, asked in Parliament whether the Prime Minister had been told that Mr Ivanov had provided, or attempted to provide, substantial financial assistance.

Mr Robert Hawke told him to raise the matter with the Royal Commission.

Britons lose preference

Canberra (Reuters) - Australia's Labour Government, faced with rising unemployment, yesterday cut the number of migrants it will allow in by 10,000 a year. Britons will no longer get preference over other nationalities.

There are now 715,000 people, or 10.3 per cent of the work force, unemployed and the

Rome terror group is broken up

Rome - Police believe they have broken up one of the last two Red Brigades splinter groups left in Rome, after failure of a terrorist raid on a suburban post office, John Earle writes.

One young man was captured on Tuesday when police arrived, while another surrendered after holding two hostages for five hours. A 23-year-old woman escaped but gave herself up early yesterday.

Police think they were not in contact with the other Red Brigades group, which is held responsible for shooting Professor Gino Ghignoni, a noted jurist.

Jet returns

Seoul (Reuters) - A Chinese airliner hijacked to south Korea two weeks ago returned home yesterday with 13 airline officials, including a wounded radio operator. The British-built Trident took off from Seoul's Kimpo airport on a three-hour flight to Peking, escorted part of the way by two South Korean fighters.

No bail for Irish

Paris (Reuters) - The Paris Court of Appeal rejected bail applications for three Irish nationalists held on charges of possessing arms and explosives. The Irish police maintain that Mary Reid, Michael Plunkett and Stephen King are members of the Irish National Liberation Army.

Laser cure

Tokyo (AFP) - Japanese medical experts have cured athlete's foot, ringworm and other skin diseases with laser beams, according to a report from the state-run Fukui University. Professor Masahiro Ueda said that 99 per cent of germs were killed within 10 minutes.

Dhaka purge

Dhaka (Reuters) - Military authorities in Bangladesh have dismissed 112 civil servants, eight of them senior bureaucrats, on charges of corruption. About 450 others were under investigation for nepotism, corruption and embezzlement.

Whale stranded

Copenhagen (AP) - Scientists are trying to remove a stranded Arctic white whale from a Danish fiord, but they hold little hope it can be saved. If it can be captured in a net the 18ft whale will be taken overland to the North Sea, about 94 miles by road.

Lynch law

Kampala (Reuters) - A mob of villagers battered to death five people suspected of robbery and murder near the Ugandan capital, the *Nyaba* newspaper said.

Fatal stroke

Titograd (AP) - Lightning killed two airport workers who sought shelter from an approaching storm under an airliner they were about to unload.

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Right gains three seats in Austrian Cabinet

Vienna (Reuters) - Austria's Socialist Chancellor-designate, Dr Fred Sinowatz yesterday announced a new 15-member coalition Government showing eight changes from the outgoing one-party Cabinet.

The new administration includes three members of the rightist-liberal Freedom Party, junior partner in the coalition, with Herr Norbert Steger the party leader, (receiving the post of Vice-Chancellor and Trade Minister).

Herr Erwin Lenz the former Interior Minister moves to the Foreign Ministry which had been occupied by Herr Wilhelm Fahr.

Two senior members of the Socialist Party leadership receive ministerial posts for the first time: Herr Karl Bloch takes over the Interior Ministry from Herr Lenz and Herr Fischer become Science Minister.

Other portfolios which the Freedom Party receive are the Justice Ministry, taken over by Herr Harald Otter, and the

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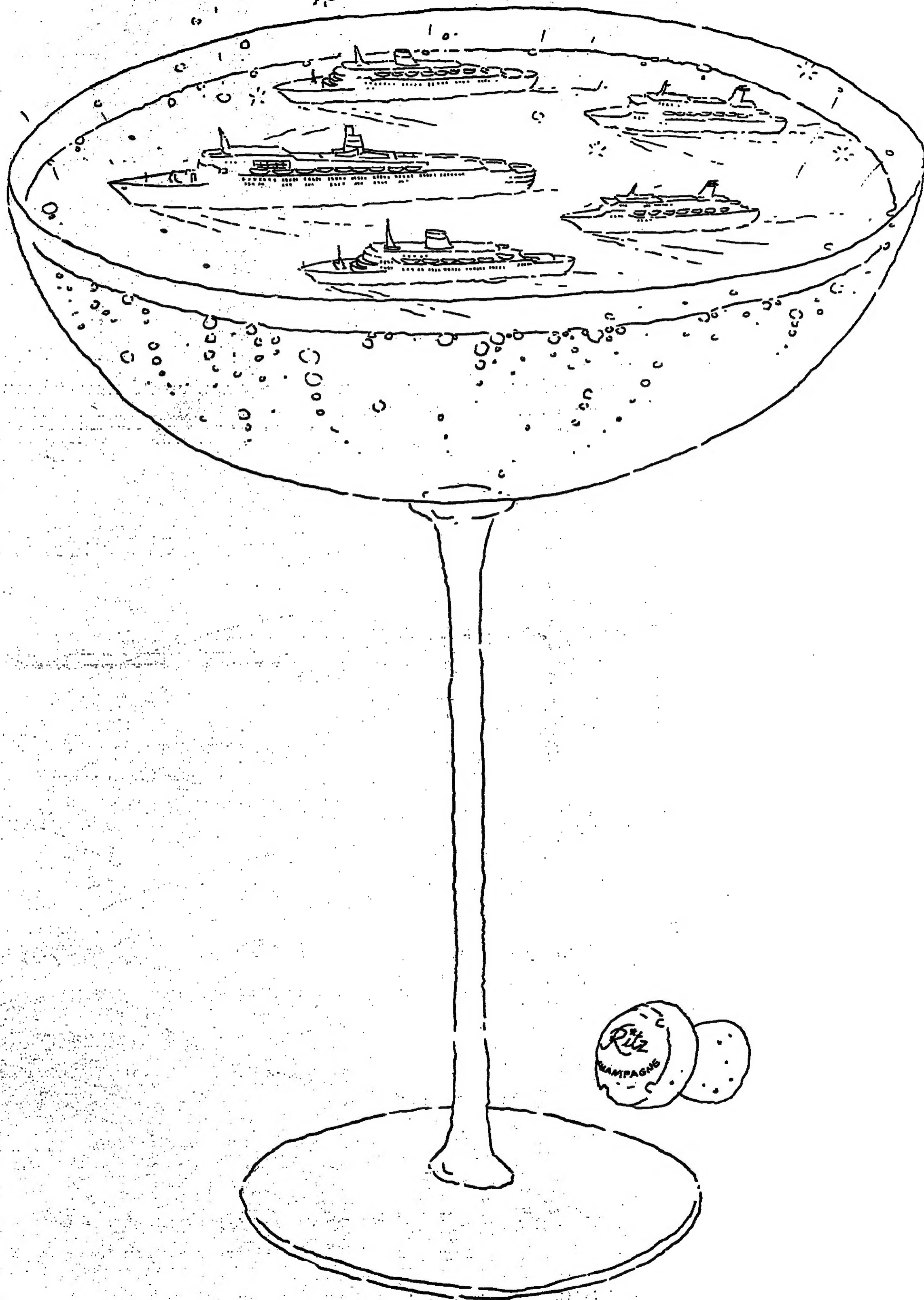
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BOOKS

The Singers and their songs

The Brothers Ashkenazi
by I. J. Singer

(Allison & Busby, £9.95)

The Brothers Singer
by Clive Sinclair

(Allison & Busby, £8.95)

The Brothers Singer - Israel Joshua and the now better known Isaac Bashevis - are presumably the last important, important, of a considerable, if not major, literary family. When Yiddish was a genuinely going concern those who spoke it did not write imaginative works if they were devout, and if they were enlightened did not write in Yiddish. It was a sign of cultural disintegration, then, when Yiddish writers of fiction appeared in the late nineteenth century. The scattered survivors of the East European Jews for whom and about whom they wrote now speak Hebrew or a widely imitated American dialect ("Show me a vegetarian, I'll show you someone who's not good to his mother" etc.).

The Singers are not only the last but also the most important Yiddish writers. Their most gifted predecessors - Mendele, Peretz and Sholem Aleichem - confined themselves almost entirely to the *shtetl*, the tightly enclosed Jewish village in the Russian Pale of Settlement, in somewhat repetitive variations on folk-tale themes, writing stories with titles like "How Ikkele the Shmendrik got his daughters married off" or "How the Chasen's goat got the better of the Wonder Rabbi of Bialy Dupa".

Quite a lot of the Singers' work is rooted in the *shtetl* - Isaac Bashevis's first novel *Satan in Glory*, for example, and Israel Joshua's *Yoshe Kalb* - but they use it as a jumping off

point. Bashevis transfigures it with dramatic eruptions of the supernatural to produce a fictional correlate of the magic villages of Cahgall; Joshua either moves out into the industrialized, politicized world of eastern Europe in the early years of this century or, in *Yoshe Kalb*, his most short-lived book, deploys his story with a sexual explicitness very much at odds with the decorum of his predecessors.

The Brothers Ashkenazi is about the two sons of a devout but occupationally emancipated father, leader of the Jewish community in the newly industrialized city of Lodz and sales manager of a German-owned textile factory. The elder twin, Max, devotes his considerable powers of intellect and will to acquiring wealth and power; the better-looking Yakub does just as well by becoming an Edwardian man of pleasure. Max marries into a large Jewish business and soon takes it over. Eventually he takes over the factory his father works in and turns him out. The reader's eyebrows may be caused to go up by the way in which he continues to live in his father-in-law's house (in accordance with the terms of the marriage contract) even after he has bankrupted him.

Another narrative line follows the career of Nissan, a rabbi's son who becomes a radical political activist of a traditional type, an articulate version of Orwell's horse Boxer and of totally unrelieved high-mindedness. Strikes bring him and the brothers into contact again many years after being together at Nissan's father's religious school. In the middle section of the book Max is in insecure glory as "king of Lodz". (There is technical progress, the war of 1905, rioting, much money made. In the final part the war of 1914 leads Max to shift his business from Germany to Petrograd, but the revolution is too

much for even his skills to fix. Yakub dies getting him back to independent Poland where the new Polish state crushes him with its anti-Semitic economic policy.

This novel is a large social panorama, describing all the main aspects of post-*shtetl* Jewish life in eastern Europe. It is constantly illuminating and interesting, it flows along without dull patches, conveying information concisely and switching from one line of the narrative to another rapidly and adroitly. Nevertheless it is not in the same class as the work of Isaac Bashevis. Making allowance for the stronger type of material provided by the eastern European setting, it reminded me on the whole of *The Crawlers of Bankdam*. It is more sprightly than Galsworthy, less complacent and knowing than Priestley, but that is the general kind of book it is.

Irving Howe in his excellent introduction says, "It would be convenient to foreclose the matter by saying that I. J. Singer, the elder brother, is a premodernist writer and that I. B. Singer, the younger brother, is a modernist, or that the first drew his acclaim from middlebrow and the second from highbrow audiences; but that would be rather glib, even if with a shred of truth." It is not so convenient, it is entirely correct, even if the generally dubious inference is drawn that the modernist and highbrow is always better premodernist and middlebrow, for it gives a true conclusion in this case, even if not in many others.

Clive Sinclair provides the Singers with treatment as a literary family of a kind that is often meted out to the Poynters. For good measure he adds a sister, Esther Kreitzman, whose novel *Deborah* has just been published by Virago. This is a short and fairly puzzling book. It takes for granted that its readers know what a *heder* is



Isaac Bashevis and Israel Joshua: the last great inheritors of a tradition that was shaken into life by the Enlightenment and destroyed by the Holocaust

and other such technicalities of Judaism. Straightforward facts about the family emerge only contingently upon their relevance to features of what its members have written. By and large indeed, such biographical matter as there is derived from the fiction. What happened to Esther after she married the inadequate Antwerp diamond cutter? What did I. J. die of?

The Brothers Singer does trace recurrent characters in the fiction of the brothers and their sister to actual

people in their lives, in particular their parents and the gross and corrupt rabbi who, exploited their dreamy and ineffective father for many years. It is enlightening on the cultural crisis for the Jews of Europe that long preceded the hyperbolic catastrophe of Hitler, and on the way in which he was prepared for by the increasingly disgusting anti-Semitism of Orthodox Russia, Catholic Poland, and Protestant Germany.

Anthony Quinton

Hitch hatchet job

The Life of Alfred Hitchcock

The Dark Side of Genius

By Donald Spote

(Collins, £12.95)

Donald Spote is that uncomfortable, but not after all so uncommon, combination, scholar and sensationalist. The scholar side drives him to compile a seemingly endless collection of quotations from those who worked with Hitchcock, all saying much the same things, because research, having been done, must be seen to be done. The sensationalist side leads to a lot of breathless inference about Hitchcock's real sexual interests and the gleeful display of everything which might, seen in a certain light, look vaguely like dirty linen. In the circumstances, one can only be amazed at how little the book manages to come up with.

A lot of this sort of writing is in the tone of voice. For some writers a taste for farting cushions and the like might seem merely childish and perhaps therefore rather lovable for the Spotes of this world it excites speculation as to what strange sadistic impulse drove the perpetrator of such tricks to degrade and humiliate guests (particularly, of course, cool, poised blondes) by concealing obscenities in apparently innocent pieces of furniture. Hitchcock's famous practical jokes all tend to give this treatment. Whether one finds them funny or not, it has to be faced that they all belong to a general tradition of hearty Edwardian humour; to read Mr Spote, who concentrates on the slightly cruel jokes to the virtual exclusion of the whimsical and surrealistic, one might suppose that Hitchcock had personally invented the practical joke as a vehicle for his own suppressed sadism.

There are, of course, interesting things in the book. There could hardly fail to be in nearly 600 pages. Mr Spote has unearthed a surprising amount of early family history for the Hitchcocks, and the seemingly inexhaustible Schenck papers have come up with more goodies about the financial and other transactions between the producer and his contract director. Naturally some of the comments quoted from workmates are revealing, though they tend to emphasize the hostility, so that one starts to wonder why, if Hitchcock was such a monster, so many of his professional associates stayed with him for so long. There are

also a few inaccuracies, especially where Mr Spote's American vagueness about English habits and history leads him astray: the first picture in the book, for example, is not, as claimed, of the young Alfred Hitchcock and his father, but, fairly evidently even from internal evidence, Hitchcock père and Alfred's elder brother William celebrating the Diamond Jubilee two years before Alfred was born.

The way the book is presented inevitably makes its major issue Hitchcock's relations with women. Anyone who has been close to Hitchcock, or indeed studied his films attentively, will have come to the conclusion that he had some kind of unacknowledged sexual yen for his famously cool, famously blonde leading ladies. Mr Spote comes to that conclusion at great length, very emphatically, as though no one has ever had an inkling of it before. The next question is, did this yen ever find any kind of physical expression? Hitchcock always insisted on his "celibacy". For going on 50 years. And that seems believable - not for the reasons he implied (devout Catholicism), but because he shared to the full the invincible vanity of the physically ill-favoured: he would surely never have risked a refusal, or even a reservation behind the eyes. Most of the sex in the films has a voyeuristic, masturbatory quality, the film-maker musing the game he dare not bite, which only adds to its potency - since the man was a voyeur of genius. Mr Spote does not, for all his dark mutterings about twisted sexuality, come up with any clear evidence to counter this view, except for one alleged sexual proposition to Tippi Hedren (nature unspecified) during the shooting of *Marnie*. Again, it is no surprise to suggest that Tippi Hedren was the hopeless devotion of Hitchcock's declining years, but if the mysterious incident actually occurred it seems like a sad occasion for sympathy rather than a gasp of puritan horror.

Perhaps we should psychoanalyse Mr Spote. Why has he suddenly turned against films he praised to the skies in his earlier book on Hitchcock? Was it because, when he finally met the great man in 1975, Hitchcock proved elusive, and after his death the family were (understandably) puzzled about the idea of "authorizing" a second biography? What strange, sadistic impulse is it? But no: the tone, though catching must not be caught.

John Russell Taylor

N or M

Names
By Basil Cottle

(Thames & Hudson, £9.50)

No one knew what to make of the village known as Fawley, which translated from Old English seemed to mean a spotty floor, until excavations in 1865 revealed an unexpected tessellated Roman pavement. The story, told in triumph in this book by Basil Cottle, who believes that names, at best, possess a mystic sense of rightness (and maybe he is quite correct: just think of Mrs Whitehouse) raises the tantalizing question of whether we grow like the names with which we are surrounded - our Christian names, our place names, our house and car and cat names - or whether it is possible to rise above them. I have often felt quite worried about those who live in Neasden: what effect have Neasden jokes had on the Neasden-dweller's psyche? Do those in Tunbridge Wells feel impelled to be disgusted? For, as Basil Cottle argues, the power of names is strong.

Dr Cottle's special expertise is with the surname. He is the author of *The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames* and receives a monumental daily mail from people seeking information on their origins (few of whom, he sadly reflects, enclose stamped envelopes). But his marvelously erudite, affectionate new survey ranges much wider than the Smiths, Joneses and Williamses, dull surnames of the century. All sorts of names excite him: names of hills and streams and valleys, flora, fauna, hymn tunes, pop groups, names of now defunct commodities remembered from his childhood, such as Mother Siegel's Syrup and Joe Wells' Athletic Rub. Why Terry's Spartan Chocolates, which sound dauntingly inedible? And why Imperial Leather? Basil Cottle likes to speculate as much as provide answers. He is eager to remind us that the names we have and use become a part of our own history. They can be handsome, plangent and splendid with self-deception. And even the most humble have a poetry of sorts.

Different names mean different things in other countries. John is pretty standard as a name for men in Britain but in Japan apparently a lot of dogs get called it.

Different names at different times have very new reverberations. Stanley, brought to ridicule by Stan Laurel and Stan Baldwin, has become a name of heroes since the Falklands war. Mark, such is the huge influence of royalty on nomenclature, rocketed to favour with the advent of Mark Phillips, though dissidents might find this a good reason for avoiding it. The subject is rife with vacillation and prejudice. Dr Cottle, for example, seems to loathe the name Samantha. Personally, I could never love anyone called Arnold. The author complains bitterly his own name is a burden; but I assure you, Basil, that Fiona is a worse one.

Jane Austen was demonstrably a genius at naming. In the best and most original chapter of his *Names* book, Basil Cottle analyses the use of names in fiction, seeing it as an aspect of the creative process in which some writers shine a good deal more than others. Virginia Woolf, for instance, never really gets the hang of it. Her giving out of names is rather random and high-handed. Daisy Ashford, though a child, had an instinctive knack for it. Her names are all superb, particularly the misspelt ones. Poor Alfred Salteena, the epitome of failure. Rickamere Hall: wonderful. But I am sure you, Basil, that Fiona is a worse one.

The right name can be evasive, as unwilling to be captured as the butterflies, or flatteringly, from pompous Purple Emperors to frivolous Frillaries which fit through the most picturesque of Dr Cottle's listings. Even he, the noted expert, sometimes makes a total flop of it, as in the name Woperson which he himself puts forward as a serious alternative to Woman, based he says on established forms like "chairperson" and already in use with some of his (male) students. I am sorry, Dr Cottle, Woperson is impossible, belying your whole theory that the purposes of naming are to wrap up, and to control the object named, and also to control and render harmless - ay yes - all things alarming. Woperson does neither. But forget the complex question of this name belittling women. Woperson has no magic. As a name it is no good.

Fiona MacCarthy

Englished classics

Daphne into Laurel

Translations of classical poetry

from Chaucer to the present

By Richard Stoneman

(Duckworth, £24)

All those rows of sleek, shiny Penguin Classics which shuffle obediently along the shelves of our major bookstores to plod, tiny covers flapping, into the cold-dusts of a thousand students, have no mean ancestry. In the early 18th century, Matthew Prior was writing: *Hang HOMER and VIRGIL, Their meaning to seek, A man must have po'd in the Latin and Greek.*

And one can trace arguments about the theory and practice of classical translation into English back to its virtual beginning with the 15th century John Lydgate and William Caxton.

In this delicious book, Richard Stoneman pursues the history of English language and culture through its verse-translations and imitations of classical poetry from Chaucer to C. H. Sisson. In a wide-ranging introduction, he discusses reasons for translating (everything from offering moral lessons to the "unlabeled", to toughening up the poetic sensus, rather as the ancient Greek critic "Longinus" saw imitation in terms of a young wrestler entering the ring against an experienced champion); moves into theories of translation, with special emphasis on Dryden's distinction between "metaphrase"

paraphrase, and imitation; and ends with a survey of the history of translation, which (rightly) sees the Augustan Age and the work of Pope and Dryden as a whole learned generation feel that such an effortless harmony existed between the three cultures and languages as then.

The great bulk of the book is taken up with Stoneman's selection of translations, printed in temporal sequence. Each author is given an introductory preface, and here I would make my only real complaint. These notes ought to show why the chosen translation is important and significant, because only in this way can the development outlined in the introduction be brought to life by the examples. As it is, it is often left wondering "Why exactly this or that passage?" Still, the selections are a joy. Among many rich delights, I curled my toes with especial pleasure at the manicured Stanyhurst's Dido committing suicide (1582):

*Thrice she did endeavour, too much
And rest on her elbow;
Thrice to her bed sliding she quays,
And forth she went, with falling
Up to the sky starting, with falling
scurrying the roaveth...
at Bunting's biting sheu fugaces
(1971) which ends*

*Better men will empty
bottles we locked away,
wine puddle our tables,
fit wine for a pope
and at William Diaper's gorgeous lobster (1722) from Oppian's *Haliastur*:*

*Nought like their home the constant
lobsters price,
And foreign shores, and seas
unknown despise...
No novel customs learn in different
shore,
But wonted food, and home-taught
manners please.
His long-dead house the lobster
And with close ordent claw indents
the favorite stones.*

Stoneman must be applauded for including imitations as well as translations (Pound's *Homer*, for example, and C. H. Sisson's *Carmen Saeculare*). This unlikely genre is not dead (witness Alistair Elliot's "Talking to Horace", and his keenly awaited reinterpretation of Horace's journey from Rome to Brindisi) and offers a fruitful way in to the richness of the classical tradition.

Peter Jones

Presidents' man

America in Search of Itself

The Making of the President, 1956-1960

By Theodore H. White

(Cape, £10.95)

The shadow of Herbert Hoover lies greyly over this book. Jimmy Carter was, as Theodore White notes, the first incumbent President since Hoover to be voted out after only one term of office. And he was replaced, in White's view, by "the most thoroughly ideological President since Hoover".

The United States was lucky enough to have three skilled pragmatists in succession - Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. Kennedy might have made a fourth. Since then there have been men flawed either by the erosion of overweening ambition, or by that even worse corrosive - sheer dullness.

A leading New York Democrat visited Carter in his private study next to the Oval Office. There was a pile of papers knee-high beside him. "Do you know what that is?" Carter asked. "That's the Air Force budget. I've read every page of it."

Carter, in the view of his character, would have made a good TV researcher in a dry year. Theodore White built his reputation as a presidential reporter with the ability to choose and savour anecdotes like that. He began covering presidential campaigns in 1936 the year the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket snatched Adlai Stevenson - at a time when there might only be half a dozen reporters apart from himself at a crucial primary. At the same primary there would now, he says, be 450 correspondents; perhaps a thousand people altogether if you count television staff.

This is partly his attempt to range back over those years to try to find the pattern, the figure in the electoral carpet. Partly it is a straight account of the unmaking of Jimmy Carter and the making of Ronald Reagan. Something, White thinks, ended when Reagan was elected, something was repudiated; but what?

In 1960, White had the very bright idea of chronicling the making of the President. The President turned out to be John

F. Kennedy. The book made White's name, and it also became part of the Kennedy legend. With its stirring drama and loving attention to detail, it was among the influences on how Harold Wilson presented himself. And on the strength of it, White began a series, which never had the same bite but were reasonably interesting - till 1972.

It turned out that Nixon's campaign of that year was not all it had been cracked up to be. Nor was Nixon. White had given Nixon the benefit of the doubt. There was a melancholy gap in the series till now. And White sees this as the talismanic. Or should it be tombstone?

This is a somewhat disjointed volume, because of its dual purpose - to philosophize over recent history and to map a particular moment. White is a better mapmaker than philosopher. On the dustjacket, his photograph has the air of an amiable lumberjack. His arms in their plaid shirt are folded heavily on his typewriter. His wrist watch is solidly analogue: no digital nonsense here. And this all matches his way with politics on the grander scale. The thoughts don't reach much deeper than the bottom of a crackerbarrel.

You can sense him, like any good reporter, straining to get back to the anecdotes, the facts, even the factoids. Did you know that of Reagan's rivals for the Republican candidacy in 1980, Senator Howard Baker was not only the youngest (55 years old) of the major contenders, but also the shortest (5ft 7½ inches)? O. Insight, what trivia are committed in thy name!

On the Carter years, however, he is fascinating. There is high farce as Carter, confronted by the great Gas Panic of 1979, failed to make the usual low-key administrative response (One American even died in a gas station shoot-out for fuel, but there was never more than a 3 per cent shortfall, nationwide.) Instead, he retreated to Camp David and emerges with a disastrously "spiritual" message to the nation. You can see - and White can see - just how Reagan came to win. But what really is the message for the future when one Hoover sweeps out another? There, Theodore White is, as he acknowledges, as much in the dark as any of us.

Paul Barker

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How to survive when power changes hands

The Seizure of Power
By Czeslaw Milosz

(Faber, £7.95)

The Colonel
By David Hart

(Blond & Briggs, £6.95)

The Seizure of Power is a novel about resistance, survival and accommodation. It deals with the period of the Warsaw rising of 1944, when the Red Army waited on the far side of the Vistula for the various factions of Polish patriots to die in a premature insurrection against the Germans. With many alternative leaders eliminated, particularly those loyal to the Polish government in exile in London, the Russians could take over the ruins of Warsaw and install their own trained Polish cadres.

Milosz describes this bitter time, when loyalties and betrayals, beliefs and acceptances, led the Poles to kill each other as well as the Germans. A poet who has won the Nobel Prize, Milosz uses a method of short sketches, intercut with observations by his main characters, to give an impression of incoherence and ambivalence towards the horrors of the day. His hero, a political education officer, ends by emigrating as Milosz did himself.

Recent events in Poland have made this book, written thirty years ago, apposite and illuminating, particularly the strange realism by which right-wing Catholics can be turned to supporting Communist rule. This is no tract on how to seize power. It is a novel on how to live when power changes hands. Thucydides' account of the revolution in Corcyra and the Peloponnesian War is the guiding spirit of the book - a time when prudence seemed cowardice, violence seemed

manliness, and plotting a justified means of self-defence. In Warsaw, that civil war still rages.

David Hart has written a ferocious satire on the decadence of contemporary England in *The Colonel*. The hero, a Jewish immigrant dedicated to domination, owes something to Marquez and Fuentes, but the imaginary *Caudillo*, but the vision of a rotten England, living in nostalgic luxury, while hordes of perverted children and unemployed workers provoke a *coup d'état* after the assassination of the Monarch, is more Machiavellian than Latin American.

If *The Prince* is read as a political satire rather than a handbook on *realpolitik*, *The Colonel* appears as a splenic nightmare about a corrupt society that few will recognize. For a first novelist, Hart is an admirable writer - lucid, cogent, with a rich terseness that signals a formidable control

over his material. He describes himself as a political adviser when he is writing. If such descriptions of manipulation and decay and conspiracy are the basis of his political forecasting, and if he is right, then the reckoning is sooner than we imagine.

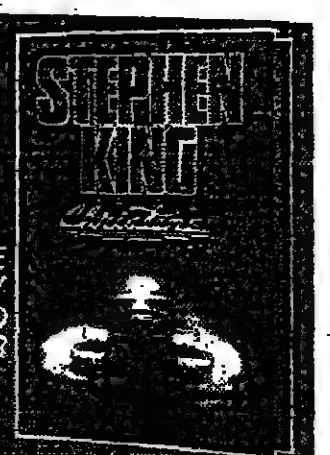
Corruption and crime are the subjects of John Milne's second novel, *London Fields* (*Hamish Hamilton*), £7.95. His hero, Elf (Alfred Hicks) drifts into crime with a West Indian friend, Claude. They are betrayed, Claude is killed, and Elf is gaoled for murdering a rival gangster. More savage and raw than Colin McInnes' excursions into the same underworld, Milne's characters retain a strange poetry in their descriptions. Without education, Elf has taught himself London history and perceptions of time that recall T. S. Eliot. Milne's novels are original and powerful; but he does include material beyond the possible knowledge of his people. Yet *London*

Fields is authentic and unsettling. *Alfred Hicks' On the Stroll* (*Virago*, £8.95) is well-researched, the case history as novel. It deals with the problem of runaway American teenagers, turned into prostitutes in New York. The main characters are an old bag-woman called Owl, whose memories suggest what has gone wrong in society since the First World War, the sixteen-year-old Robin, fleeing from homes that are no home, and Prince, her pimp, who seduces her with warmth and understanding before putting her on the game.

The descriptions of the lives and ways of the prostitutes are almost clinical, while Owl's visions are mystical, so that the sleazy areas of New York are lit by the fires of heaven and hell as well as by police lamps and neon signs. *On the Stroll* is a novel about a contemporary social waste that defines without enough engagement.

Andrew Sinclair

Christine was to drive her owner
into the jaws of hell...



FROM THE
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THE TIMES DIARY

Singalonga Tories

Give the Tories credit for stage management. Taped music was played as a prelude to the Prime Minister's entry at her manifesto-launching press conference. The tunes included *All good things around us are sent from Heaven above. Take a pair of sparkling eyes, Onward Christian Soldiers, Land of Hope and Glory, Rule Britannia* and the Royal Air Force march in that order. There was something familiar, too, about the slogan above Margaret Thatcher's head - "Britain - Strong and Free." It was the one they used back in 1951 when they won back power from Clement Attlee.

Day for night

There is something creepy about the general election campaign in Crawley. Les Allen, the Labour candidate, has put out a special leaflet detailing his plans; these seem to be to spend the mornings in bed since all the timings are shown as pm. So poor old Michael Foot is to go for a walkabout at 11.50pm on Friday, when most citizens of Crawley have retired for the night, and for June 4 Allen advises another nocturnal ramble to be followed by a rally beginning at midnight. I am not too surprised to learn that Allen's HQ is a former High Street shop: an old cobbler's.

Dearer Diary?

In a possibly mistaken tribute to the power of the press my local Tory candidate in Hackney South, Peter Croft, has delivered to my home a personalized election address, typed specially for me. A keen student of *The Times*, he claims a record for having had two letters printed within six weeks. He has no illusions about my incorruptibility. One section of the manifesto reads: "The *Times* Diary, if elected to parliament, I promise to campaign for 'massive government grants to this unique national institution and all connected with it...' This is very good, as far as it goes, but I am waiting to see whether Labour or the Alliance will not improve on the offer before June 9.

● A messenger from Conservative Central Office spent £600 at Labour HQ yesterday, buying 1,000 copies of the Labour manifesto. Tory campaign managers are sending copies to all Conservative candidates and to business leaders.

Wendygate?

A hiccup on the *Financial Times* recorded information service yesterday morning jammed the switchboard with calls from all over the world. It was a four-letter hiccup, spat out with great passion by the usually composed young woman who recites news, in place of the rate for the Australian dollar. The voice, which belongs to Wendy Shone, told me, in an unrecorded moment, that there had been a technical error. What sort, I asked. "The technical error was that I said..." she replied, saying it again. I hope they do not use President Nixon as a precedent and impeach her. He, you remember, did not give an expulsive deleted about the lira.

305 not out

It is two years since Boer War veterans held their last official reunion, but three old soldiers still refuse to fade away. Their latest get-together was arranged last week by the Army Benevolent Fund and British Red Cross. Archie Bowers, who as a trooper in the West Kent Yeomanry fought at Twestfontein on Christmas Day 1901, is now 101. Hubert Wood, at 99 an inveterate at the Chelsea Hospital, was in the Army Service Corps and is probably unique in having medals from both the Boer War (for which he was really too young) and Second World War (for which he was really too old). But the vote of thanks to Earl Kitchener and others present was given by Bill Bilham, who won six bars to his Queen's South Africa Medal as a member of the Army Medical Corps. He is 105.

Danger man

Man now counts as wildlife, for purposes of the second International Wildlife Film and Television Festival to be held in Bristol next year. Pictures of pack-hunting punks will not be welcome though. The organizers, chaired by Sir Peter Scott, would prefer to see man as an endangered species. "We want Amazon Indians and the like, not the comparative mating habits of Brummi and Londoners," a spokesman helpfully explained.

HP

What a saucer! All it is not what it seems in the Houses of Parliament, catering facilities. While other cafeterias are closed, PHS-ophologists about West Minister are obliged to use the Westminster Hall staff canteen, known as Ploids' because it is much frequented by police. There they find that when approached, the bottles labelled HP Sauce, with Parliament's picture, produce a fearsome brown go that certainly is not Smalley's product. The theory is that in this case the initials really stand for "horse power".

CORRECTION

This picture of Richard Holme, political adviser to David Steel, was wrongly captioned on the Spectrum page yesterday.

Party funds: no clear Tory lead

The Conservatives have always been able to out-spend opponents. But that advantage is disappearing, says Michael Pinto-Duschinsky

on out-advancing Labour before the 1979 election. Further heavy deficits were incurred in 1980-1 and 1981-2 (contrary to regular practice, the party accounts for these years have not yet been published). Although the Conservative routine finances are again in balance, the situation still seems to be precarious and it is not surprising that Central Office has avoided costly pre-election advertising on the model of 1957-9, 1963-4, 1969-70 and 1978-9.

A third reason for the new pattern of spending is the increasingly flexible interpretation of election law. Since the Liberals broke with precedent in February 1974, it has come to be accepted that the central party machines may buy newspaper space and posters during general elections provided that their advertisements promote the party as a whole and not individual candidates.

The low level of spending in the run-up to the campaign means that 1983 will be a cheap-to-medium election by historical standards (see table). Press speculation about Conservative Central Office spending of £10m or £20m is nonsense. Even if that kind of money could be raised, it would be almost impossible to spend it within the time that is left.

The Conservative failure to match the level of its central spending in

Central spending on general elections (at 1983 values)

	Conservative	Labour
1959	£4.5m	£1.9m
1964	£3.4m	£3.8m
1970	£3.2m	£2.7m
1974 (Feb)	£2.3m	£1.5m
1974 (Oct)	£2.9m	£1.8m
1979	£3.6m	£2.1m
1983	£4m?	£2.5m?

David Nicholson-Lord on the British implications of an Italian disaster



Effect and cause: A four-year-old girl burned in the 1976 blast and, a year later, protectively garbed workers continuing reclamation operations at the chemical plant

How Seveso's poison could be dumped on our politicians

until 36 drums of cyanide were found near a children's play area in Nuneaton in early 1972. Some five weeks later the Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act was rushed on to the statute book, laying down a system of notification which, as expanded by the Control of Pollution Act to include the licensing, provides the basis of the present controls. A series of subsequent incidents has shown, however, that though the Act was an overall improvement, the system remains leaky. County waste disposal officers will regulate you with tales of cowboy operators, badly managed tips leaking into water courses or distributing litter and fumes over the surrounding countryside, of entire consignments going "missing", of mislabelling and confusion over contents of containers, of waste arriving unannounced from abroad and having to be got rid of at public expense.

Given the proliferation of new chemicals and the tendency of them to interact unpredictably and violently, it is hardly surprising that more people are taking a dim view of toxic tipping near their homes. Sites are thus increasingly scarce and waste is having to travel greater distances, multiplying the risks. The EEC has now stepped in with a proposed directive to regulate, for

the first time, the growing European toxic waste traffic - three million tonnes a year across member-state frontiers. It broadly provides that authorities in the receiving country should be informed of plans to send a consignment, and given time to object. But whether it would prevent some of the more bizarre elements of the Seveso disaster, particularly the deplorable clean-and-dirty antics - is doubtful. No standard definitions of waste have been agreed, powers of veto are unclear and the month allowed for objections is seen as insufficient. But it is the proposal on waste for recycling, that raises the most fundamental implications.

It is a truism that one industry's waste is another's raw material. Trade in such secondary materials, according to the CBI, contributes £1,200m to the balance of payments. The Department of the Environment says that in 1980, 290,000 tonnes classed as waste in the country of origin arrived in Britain, but of that only 5,000 tonnes was "genuine waste" destined for ultimate destruction.

Subjecting all this traffic to the proposed checks would, argue both the DoE and the CBI, penalise recycling. But, say the counties, recycling is frequently just a cover used to import waste nobody else wants and which is promptly dumped on arrival. Hence the charges that Britain is becoming the dustbin of Europe. The Government has thus promised discretionary powers to treat waste for "recycling" as "genuine" waste. The counties in reply say the powers would be of little value unless they know of the waste's existence in the first place - which, if the Government has its way, they would not.

The Government argues that, if Britain has the facilities to destroy the worst waste, as it has in the case of dioxin, should it not provide jobs, earn foreign exchange and perform a great service to the European environment by so doing? This argument elicits a wry smile from environmentalists. In an era of growing environmental awareness, the political ecological wisdom of setting up shop as a national waste disposal service is at the least debatable.

Middle, secrecy and cynicism have characterized the Seveso affair from its beginnings. The handling of its waste has sadly proved no exception. It is not, however, the final chapter, which has yet to be written by epidemiologists and ecologists as the poison works its way through the metabolism of Lombardy. Similarly, in Britain, government scientists and civil servants will be keeping their fingers crossed that the years of neglect do not have some far more unpleasant surprises in store for us. If the hunt-the-dioxin fiasco does no more than expose the loopholes in present controls, it will have performed a noteworthy service.

man should not be underestimated. They are the building blocks of food chains, nutrient cycles, soil structure, they fertilize, pollinate, scavenge and are eaten, often as not by us. Shrimps alone may represent the most commercially valuable stock of all wild animals, while the least likely marine invertebrates already yield a veritable pharmacopoeia.

But it is the endangered species that have not yet even been discovered, let alone studied, that worry the conservationists most. Something very like Tartar's Stentor might well hold the cure for cancer, or the guarantee of nourishment for mankind's teeming billions. "An increase in public awareness of the need for invertebrate conservation is a high priority," write the compilers, *dear*, of this most innovative and absorbing of the Red Data books.

The IUCN Invertebrate Red Data Book: *Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219g, Tunbridge Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL. £12 + £2 p&p.*

Tony Samstag

Keeping your head up in a crisis

JUNE 24 83

Barbara Castle

In the early days of this election campaign and yet the Labour Party has already begun to creep forward steadily. For one thing the Conservatives, in an overcalculating strategy, have decided for some curious reason to be last from the starting post, last in the publication of their manifesto and last in the launching of the traditional morning press conferences. One of their highly-paid PR advisers had obviously told them they must not peak too soon.

The danger now is they will not peak at all. They lead the field clear for their opponents for several days and on Monday the Labour Party took full advantage of the opportunity. While Mrs Thatcher was doing a "Maggie may" over whether she would fly to the Williamsburg summit by Concorde rather than disappoint her ally, Ronald Reagan, Michael Foot, Denis Healey and Peter Shore were spelling out the gritty reality of Labour's economic policy to a crowded press conference at Transport House. The room was so packed that the media men and women were standing round the walls.

Even the self-appointed scourge of Labour, Paul Johnson, scrambled to get a seat. And whatever those men and women wrote in their papers the next day (and Paul Johnson, for one, could not wait to get on his hands and feet with each other in his machine), there can be no doubt they were impressed. As one of them said to me afterwards: "Very well organized", adding wryly "and very high minded". It is a charge that Labour will face with equanimity.

The occasion was above all a demonstration of Labour's growing self-confidence. The eagerness with which Denis Healey and Peter Shore joined with each other to take the awkward bowing showed that the party's leaders have no hang-ups about the alternative economic strategy. They were in to win. And they only dwell on Mrs Thatcher's economic failures in order to prove how much scope there is for financing reflation without pushing up interest rates or the cost of living. The statistics of hope rolled out of them remorselessly. It was as though three years of ideological trauma in the Labour Party were being dissolved in a captured sense of moral and political superiority.

And over it all presided the party's new general secretary, Jim Mortimer, whose calm competence seemed living proof that the traumas were just a vanished dream. For Mrs Thatcher the week has not been such a happy one. Suddenly she is beginning to look vulnerable to accidents. It began with the revelation in *The Sunday Times* last weekend that the apparent spontaneity of her big speech was in fact a lie. Her campaign managers, it appears, have discovered a technical device, known as a "Head Up Display Unit", which enables her to deliver her carefully prepared purple passages without looking down at her script.

Tomorrow: John Pardoe

Ronald Butt

Labour versus the new optimism

For the sake of unity, a number of those commonly called moderates in Labour's collective leadership gave their approval to the party's left-wing manifesto without even a fight against the commitments which they disagreed in principle. Roy Hattersley, for instance, disapproves of Britain's leaving the Common Market but blithely tells a radio audience that he is loyal to his colleagues' policy on the ground that it is not central to the campaign and that anyway he finds it somewhat harder to justify his own position than he did.

Similarly, Denis Healey dislikes but justifies the commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament and tries to gloss the policy in his own way, stressing also a quick delivery of an incomes policy for which the manifesto gives no warrant. For all I know, he also dislikes the commitments to abolish the Second Chamber, prohibit field sports and forbid parents to withhold their children from state schools by paying fees at those which are independent. But he is not a politician who is much interested in such things. He prefers to assess the importance of subjects according to whether they are discussed at what Sir Harold Wilson used to call the world's top tables, or domestically at the Labour high tables where union leaders can be comfortably seated.

If it were for the sake of a popular and election-winning manifesto that these and others had sunk their own convictions one could understand it. But why have they done so for this one, which they know to be deeply unpopular?

In part, the moderates' self-denial reflects a natural urge of old comrades to unite around the flag of old loyalty on the eve of battle. But there is more to it than that. They get into this position as part of the series of compromise they thought necessary to maintain their own position during the long struggle against the left; they could not have got out of this position now without openly rocking the boat; and they do not want to give their left-wing colleagues any excuse for blaming them on such grounds for the election defeat that they do not think could be averted anyway.

In a defeat for which they are not held responsible, however, they see a kind of safety - safety from the left-wing programme which (if they failed to water it down) would worry some of them; safety from the blame which, they hope, will fall instead on the left. In defeat, the moderates will hope, for the chance of a new beginning.

The effect on television can be powerful.

Cynics call the device a Sincerity Machine. It is bound to cramp her style in future to know her audience now knows that her sincerity is mechanized.

It is at moments like this that I realize Labour's lack of a Grace Kelly leader can be an advantage, not a liability. As the campaign goes on and the voters grasp that they are sending their economic fate for the next five years, they will become less and less interested in presidential panache and more interested in which team can deliver the economic goods.

And this week Mrs Thatcher has spectacularly failed to deliver one of her most persistent promises - to get Britain's "own money" back from the European Community.

The Stuttgart summit of June 6, which was to fix Britain's rebate for 1983, has been suddenly postponed - on her initiative. Once again she has provided evidence of failure by her own act. For, as long ago as March she was insisting that the 1983 rebate must and would be fixed by June 6 and hinted that she would withhold the whole of Britain's contribution unless it was.

Up to a few days ago she and her foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym, were maintaining their "absolute certainty" that a favourable deal would be signed and sealed. She seemed to have timed it well. Victory at Stuttgart - as she proudly brought Britain's money back home 48 hours before polling day - was to have been a luminous jewel in her election crown.

Suddenly Mrs Thatcher is "too busy" to attend the summit she insisted was vital to Britain's interests. The inference is obvious. It is the revelation of failure, not success, that has been postponed.

Her Common Market partners have refused to be hustled in order to suit Mrs Thatcher's electioneering convenience. There is no deal - and her nerve has cracked. She knew that whatever she did she would play into Labour's hands. If she compromised by accepting a lower sum than she had demanded she would look weak-kneed. If she was ready to fight to the finish like an enraged Boudicca, she would justify Labour's claim that it is impossible for Britain to come to satisfactory terms with the Community. So she runs away.

When last Monday I wrote that Mrs Thatcher had chosen the wrong election date, I did not realize that retribution would follow so swiftly and so patently. And thus is still Williamsburg - or no Williamsburg - to come. The author is Labour MEP for Greater Manchester, North, and vice-chairman of the European Parliament's Socialist Group.

Putting backbone into conservation

Tartar's Stentor is an unlovely fellow, the sort of creepy-crawly that heaves into view under magnification in a drop of pond water and grows up, if it is lucky, to star in a video nasty as something from outer space with a predilection for blondes.

Even its friends, who know it more formally as *Stentor introvertus* for its ability "to retract the oral end of its body completely", are hard put to suppress a smile as they ponder the likeliest reason for its probable extinction: it is being trampled to death by geese.

The geese are attracted to a small pond, Tartar's only known habitat, in the eastern shore of Willapa Bay in south-western Washington state, USA, which has been set up as a wildlife refuge. Too many geese spoil the pond, fouling the water and disrupting the vegetation. *S. introvertus*, alas, has not been sighted since 1970.

The sad tale of Tartar's Stentor is unfortunately typical of much such that the compilers of an extraordinary book on the subject, published this week, chose that species as representative of at least 65,000

others. They are professed, single-celled animals and the simplest of those known as invertebrates, or animals without backbones. The *Invertebrate Red Data Book* makes the point (if only by indirection) that while such higher forms of life as Prince Philip and David Attenborough are busy around saving the tiger, the less charismatic, but potentially much more valuable invertebrates are dying like... well, like flies.

The book is published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), a learned global quango that normally leaves no stone unturned in its efforts to collect data on endangered species and their habitats; but more than 30 years passed before it turned its attention to the invertebrates, even though they are thought to comprise more than three-quarters of all living things.

Heroic feats of selectivity must have been required to decide which would live between the pages of the *Red Data Book* and which would be consigned to oblivion. Among the compilers' favourites was the mag-

nificent giant Gippsland earthworm of Victoria, Australia, which is said to make, all 12ft of it, "a gurgling sucking sound" as it burrows, and to emit "an odour resembling crocodile which may repel birds, although the book is known to eat them".

The authors also had a bit of a giggle over the Fairfax County Planarians, two species of flatworm known only from a single spring in one American state and both probably extinct "as a result of development of the locality into a parking area".

There are, inevitably, a few superstars even in this unprepossessing suburb of the animal kingdom: the delicious noble crayfish, for example, once among the most abundant in Europe but decimated since the last century by the dreaded crayfish plague and by pollution.

Invertebrates can be surprisingly resilient. Another species of flatworm, for example, has survived in its cave "despite regular visits by large numbers of people using it as a meeting place for a Masonic order". But seriously: "The importance of invertebrates in ecological processes and as a living resource of benefit to



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SOME WAY STILL TO GO

Self-confidence and self-respect are two fundamental ingredients of a stable society. They may not be quantifiable with the standard statistical methods used in modern political argument. But they must be an important factor behind this Government's current position in the opinion polls. Consequently the Conservative manifesto, published yesterday, has some difficulty in listing its measurable achievements, as opposed to talking credit for the favourable atmosphere it has started to create. After four years the Government can claim that "national recovery has begun". Yes, but only a modest beginning, it seems. The whole essence of this manifesto is to suggest that the last four years have enabled only the groundwork to be completed. It will take at least another Parliament journeying on towards that kind of society which Conservatives were voting for when they elected Mrs Thatcher in 1979.

The manifesto sets out its priorities as defence, employment and economic prosperity. On defence this Government, in its conduct of the Falklands war, has given incontrovertible evidence that it has the will and the capacity to meet threats to British security. Moreover, in the age of deterrence when so much depends on intentions, the Government's quick response to the Falklands invasion recognised the importance of being seen to be ready to defend oneself, and not just to talk about it.

The Falklands episode clearly ranks as one of the Government's main achievements. The other is the reduction in the rate of inflation from ten per cent (rising) in May 1979 to four per cent today. Employment is less of a success story. Since the Full Employment White Paper of 1944 the number of unemployed has been seen as an important benchmark of success or failure for a Government's economic policy. Since 1964 the gradual rise in unemployment has thus progressively shown all governments' failure to fulfil that particular promise.

Since 1979, the only real success this Government can claim in the field of employment and unemployment, is to have established that there are other factors beyond any government's reasonable control which determine the level of employment.

The two main factors are world economic conditions and the rate of pay determined by the activities of organized labour at all levels of the market and not just at the bottom end governed by Wages Councils. In the last eighteen months, for instance, British unemployment has been rising at half the rate of the average in the OECD, so mass unemployment is indeed a western phenomenon which only a general upturn in the world economy will mitigate. Moreover the unemployment levels in western Europe are substantially masked by the initial capacity to absorb immigrants, and by the fact that young people who here go from school to the dole, on the continent become conscripts.

Nevertheless the high and persistent level of unemployment represents a political failure of some kind by this Government, which is not dispelled by yesterday's manifesto. It is quite right to perceive that inflation was and always will be a more pervasive social illness than unemployment. That is because unemployment tends only to affect pockets of society, while inflation corrupts the whole basis of the currency on which all society depends for its transaction. It is also because governments can do more about curbing inflation than they can about curing unemployment.

It is true that the Government is spending an extra £2 billion this year on special training measures for unemployed people. It is also true that a sound money policy, and dismantling restrictions in the labour market, should create economic conditions for more jobs. However we are still left with too little idea of how and when this might be achieved, and too little recognition of the need to make the sacrifices of the last four years seem worthwhile to those who have borne the brunt of the sacrifice.

Those people are the twelve workers in every one hundred who have no work. Of course the 88 people in each hundred who do have work are the important majority whose taxes are providing for the other twelve, and their contribution cannot be ignored either. But even if this Government's economic policies achieve a sustained expansion with stable prices, unemployment will not be going away. In

those circumstances the Government should be speaking more and doing more to recognize that the structure of British industrial society is undergoing a sea-change towards a condition of fluidity in which the stark alternative of work or no work will eventually become irrelevant.

That is a prospect which needs to be prepared for with more vision and optimism than has yet been provided by ministers. There is enough evidence that many people outside politics already recognize that fact. Contrary to what Mr Hesley thinks, it is not pessimistic to accept that in the course of this change unemployment is unavoidable. It is realistic; and once realism has crept in, can optimism be far behind?

Beyond these priorities there are other policies which will receive more detailed examination on these pages. The proposals for trade union reform are consistent and necessary as a next stage. Those concerned with the abolition of the GLC and the Metropolitan Councils reflect a laudable concern to stop municipal excesses, particularly of the Livingstone kind, but something must surely be retained to give expression to London as the nation's capital. These proposals will have to be accompanied by careful redistribution of the functions exercised by those authorities, since the functions will remain after the authorities have gone.

This is a cautious manifesto, carefully worded to see that it threatens nobody with a radical cutting edge, while asserting in moderate language the underlying principles which have inspired this government's efforts to change direction. Those efforts have been commendable, though slow. After four years it is certainly chastening to feel that a government, even one led by such a determined Prime Minister, has encountered so many difficulties in its journey away from the collectivist approach to one based more on the responsibilities and challenges of a society of individuals. As the manifesto says, "There is some way to go yet before this country has regained that self-renewing capacity for growth which once made her a great economic power, and will make her great again". There is indeed.

NO BURDEN OF BLAME

When a modern steel ship of 1400 tons drifts onto the rocks and a lifeboat sent to help is smashed like crockery, with every soul on both vessels drowned, on the coasts of a country whose search and rescue services are reputed to be among the best in the world, the first instinct is to ask whose fault it was. It is a healthy instinct, for the pretext of an Act of God can gloss over a multitude of errors which need to be identified and avoided in future. But it is important in the search for them to distinguish between error of judgment and culpable fault. It is obvious from yesterday's report by the Commissioner of Wrecks into the Penlee disaster that many decisions which might have been made differently with hindsight contributed to the double shipwreck; its finding that no-one was to blame has not satisfied those who predicted from the start that it would be no more than a whitewash.

The central witness, the master of the Union Star, died when the ship overturned. So there will never be an answer to the questions why so strange a calm apparently existed on board almost to the end. And did he ever understand the significance of his failure to use the word "Mayday" which the coastguards were waiting for as the signal to launch the lifeboat? Eventually they gave the order without it, an

exceptional step. It might or might not have made all the difference if their initiative had come earlier; an unnecessary launch in such weather would have put more lives at risk to no purpose. It does appear that there were failures of communication between ship and coastguard and lifeboat, and the report recommends that the regulations should be re-examined to avoid ambiguities. But it is the way of crisis to expose weaknesses of this kind, and there is no suggestion of culpability in this.

The most serious suggestion of blame against anyone on shore pointed at those who set in train the reorganization of coastguard services which had come into effect at Land's End only four weeks before the disaster. It involved the downgrading of the local coastguard station and centralization of services at Falmouth, 25 miles away. The arguments here were not good, for the chairman of the inquiry announced at the start that he did not interpret his terms of reference (which asked, among other things: "What steps if any should be taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar casualty?") as allowing him to make recommendations about reinstating the local station. An early warning to similar but more comprehensive effect from the Department of Trade's

counsel helped to raise fears of a whitewash. If the effects of the reorganization did contribute to the disaster, it would certainly have been the chairman's duty to say so.

In fact he considers the possibility with some care, and rejects it on grounds which seem adequate. The coastguard service itself insists that the reorganization, which attracted much local opposition even before the disaster, was not a cost-cutting exercise but a change made necessary by the need to co-ordinate and take full advantage of modern information-gathering techniques. But although Penlee does not discredit the reorganization, the outcry over it is a symptom of discontent and uncertainty left by a whole series of reorganizations in recent years, intensified only a few weeks ago by reports (since denied) that the Government had been considering yet another transformation with more frankly cost-cutting motives. Apart from its more immediate lessons, Penlee should stand as a warning to policy makers of the effects on morale of constant tinkering. They should consider the public reaction if some future tragedy did prove to have occurred because the service had been run down to save money, and brave men sacrificed for the sake of a few thousand pounds.

A vote for shame in quitting EEC

From Mr Cosmo Russell

Sir, The case for withdrawal from the EEC, supported by the Labour Party, is argued entirely from the angle of erroneously conceived British interest and with total disregard for the attitude and feelings of Britain's partners.

The procedure is inept: it proposes firstly repeal of an Act of Parliament whereby Britain undertook to adhere to the Community with the obligations entailed, which were later confirmed by a national referendum under a Labour Government.

After repeal the next step is a costly negative negotiation with partners just repudiated. How can anyone imagine that our partners would wish to waste time on such negotiation when the Community, with or without us, has so many positive tasks to perform including the admission of Spain and Portugal?

If we wished to go into European Coventry the short answer would be to do so, at once. Yet no one should lose sight of the overwhelming sense of loss, bitterness and betrayal accompanying a British intention to withdraw.

If we forget our partners have memories. They still recall that European Union was chartered on this side of the Channel by Winston Churchill and Ernest Bevin. When we joined the Community in 1973 it was for ever. We should not have been admitted otherwise because the Treaty does not provide for withdrawal.

The ways in which reputation could be hurt are legion, but just as bad for the British people would be the slur of shame and betrayal. The trouble is that, in voting Labour, few would realise that this was a vote for shame, perhaps a vote against the peace that has always been the aim of European Union.

To avoid this slur on the British people and correct their own passing stupidity, the Labour leadership should openly abandon the withdrawal intention before polling day.

Yours etc.

COSMO RUSSELL,

Parapet House,

Levenham,

Kent.

May 9.

Doubtful claim

From Mr G. H. Clifford

Sir, I read the double-page advertisement on pages 8 and 9 of your issue of today (May 18). It was (it says) published by Conservative Central Office. Point 15 (the last) reads as follows:

"I understand that if I sign this now I will not be able to change my mind for at least five years."

As a voter, this suggests to me that a constitutional revolution is envisaged whereby the Labour Party might deny me my constitutional rights.

I do not believe that this is the case and regard this clause as a slander on the many reputable politicians in the Labour Party.

Yours faithfully,

G. H. CLIFFORD,

7 Hever Gardens,

Bromley,

Kent.

Post-coital pill

From Dr Philippa Linklater

Sir, Dr J. O. Drife (May 5) attempts to justify the abortifacient action of the post-coital pill by arguing that 70 per cent of embryos are lost spontaneously in early pregnancy and that the post-coital pill "interferes with nature only by making it more likely that this natural process will occur".

Even if this estimated figure of 70 per cent was true (and it is not) this extraordinary argument that one is at liberty to imitate mother nature would allow murder on the ground that natural death is, after all, very common.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIPPA LINKLATER,

Kingsland, Fingringhoe, Essex.

Counterfeit Dracula

From Mr H. A. Prins

Sir, The findings of Drs Hemphill and Zabow (Medical Briefing, May 6) are of interest. However, they are probably in error in citing Haigh, the acid bath murderer, as an example of a blood drinker. In his detailed account of Haigh and his trial, the late Dr Lindsey Neustatter (*The Mind of the Murderer*, chapter 11) provides confirmation that the only evidence for Haigh's practice was his own account.

Moreover, taken in context, his alleged blood sucking proclivities seem to have been part of a skilful attempt to feign insanity - an attempt that failed.

Haigh was subsequently executed for his multiple murderous activities.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. PRINS, Director,

School of Social Work,

University of Leicester,

107 Princess Road East, Leicester.

The Hitler diaries

From Mr William Douglas-Home

Sir, One cannot help admiring Lord Dacre's handsome apology (feature, May 14) regarding the part he took in the saga of the Hitler diaries, but why have he and his fellow historians thrown in the towel so easily?

None of them seem to have considered the fact that, although the use of postwar ink and paper could well be proof that they are forgeries, it could be proof, equally, that Hitler survived the war and wrote them, in retirement, with contemporary equipment.

I am, Sir, yours etc.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS-HOME,

Drayton House,

East Meon, Hampshire.

Media coverage of the Lebanon war

From Rabbi David J. Goldberg

Sir, Your editorial, "Friends beyond the need" (May 16), was peevish, querulously defensive and either deliberately or naively irresponsible. In seeking to rebut charges of bias and distortion in media coverage of the Lebanon war you succumbed precisely to those tactics of innuendo and generalization which you deplored when used by Mr Begin's apologists against Western press and television.

You concede that "there was obviously some stage management of television films and some newspaper reporting". Given that the war in Lebanon divided Jewish opinion, in Israel and the diaspora, more bitterly and agonisingly than any other event in the state's history, one was not helped in reaching objective conclusions either by reporting which accepted wholesale inflated Palestinian estimates of dead and homeless and failed to differentiate between fresh damage and that caused during the previous six years of civil war, or by the equally suspect statistics emanating from Jerusalem.

It is altogether too cavalier to dismiss the criticism thus aroused on the grounds that "nobody thanks the messenger who brings bad news". The news was bad - terrible - but often reported with such partisanship, emotionalism, ignorance of background history, commendable sympathy for the plight of Palestinian refugees and patent distaste for Mr Begin personally, that in the end it was impossible to retain any sort of perspective.

You defend, quite rightly, your

own Middle East correspondent. I happen to believe that Robert Fisk is a reporter of integrity, sensitivity and evident "feel" for the area. However, as the siege of Beirut dragged on throughout last July, with little outward change, his pieces concentrated more and more on character vignettes and *obiter dicta* of the participants.

These, however, are relatively minor issues. Altogether more sinister was your statement that Mr Begin's policies have strained to its limits the principle of "our country right or wrong" which previously bound most Jewish opinion behind Israel. Your inference is, of course, that diaspora Jews owe a greater loyalty to Israel than to their own countries and you compound the slur by referring to us further on as "expatriates", a description which I, and all other Jewish citizens of the United Kingdom, deeply resent.

I cannot believe that the leader writers of *The Times* are unaware that it is this charge which has been levelled against us by antisemites ever since our emancipation in the early nineteenth century and which was exploited by, among others, Nazi propagandists.

In reviving it to respond to no doubt tiresome and excessively strident Jewish cries of media bias you have hit back in a way which raises suspicions of latent prejudice.

Might I suggest that a retraction, or apology, is called for?

Yours faithfully,

DAVID J. GOLDBERG,

The Liberal Jewish Synagogue,

28 St John's Wood, NW8.

May 17.

Death fear in S. Africa

From Sir Richard Acland and others

Sir, We would like to draw the attention of your readers to the plight of six young men, Anthony Tsotsos (24), Johannes Shabangu (23), David Mole (24), Marcus Motaung (28), Jerry Mosololi (25) and Simon Mogogane (23), all of whom have been sentenced to death in South Africa.

Charged with high treason, the first three were found guilty and condemned to death on August 19, 1981, and their appeal against sentence rejected in November, 1982. In the case of Marcus Motaung, Jerry Mosololi and Simon Mogogane sentence of death was passed on August 6, 1982, again on charges of high treason. These three were also convicted for participating in armed action, including attacks on police stations in which four policemen were killed. All six have appealed to the South African state President for clemency.

Their appeals have been supported by both the British and American governments among others, by a resolution passed unanimously by the United Nations Security Council on December 7, 1982, and by many national and international bodies. An interesting and most courageous development within South Africa was the resolution passed on March 28 by students of the University of Cape Town, calling on the state President to grant clemency to these six African National Congress guerrillas.

British Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa,

104-5 Newgate Street, EC1.

May 10.

A shifting arch

From Mrs Jane Van Tassel

Sir, I am afraid that Mr Wilkinson's "symmetrical arch of nuclear deterrence" (May 12) is the perfect prescription for a continuing nuclear arms race. The push from military men, ever fearful that the "enemy" is getting ahead, combined with the inexorable pull from scientific endeavour, will ensure that neither side's arch can remain fixed.

Witness the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in response to SS20s. We can be sure that the Soviets will deploy some new system in response to these, and so on ad infinitum.

Yours faithfully,

JANE VAN TASSEL,

4 Oswald Terrace,

Sturton Street,

Cambridge.

May 13.

The chaplain's role

From Captain J. F. R. Weir, RN

Sir, On Friday (May 13) your Religious Correspondent tried to stir it up among the Service chaplains. Captain Ward's letter today (May 14) gives a more realistic slant.

As to "civilian clerical dress", no chaplain in the Royal Navy before the war would have worn anything else nor has their uniform since ever carried badges of rank. This was not to emphasise "their separation from military aims and objects", but to stress their pastoral role ministering to wardroom and lower deck alike.

May I add that just as my four chaplains (C of E, Methodist and RC) at HMS Raleigh in the late sixties said their office together every day, so am I sure that chaplains today of all denomi-

nations will be united in loyalty to the service for which they have volunteered. I suggest that the personal spiritual needs of their flock mean more to them than the impact of a nuclear deterrent strategy on the morality of war, otherwise they would have sought a cure elsewhere.

War of whatever kind is evil. Peace is kept by the balance of power. Deterrence discourages adventurism. Let us negotiate to disarm, but in safety from a position of strength.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. R. WEIR,

Parford,

Chagford,

Devon.

Richard Acland, A.J. AVER, FREDERICK BROOKWAY, JAMES CALLAGHAN, HUGH CARROD, NICHOLAS CARRON, CHITNIS, MICHAEL DUMMET, JOHN HATCH, DENIS HEALEY.

British Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa,

104-5 Newgate Street, EC1.

May 10.

Archbishop's views

From Mr Hugh W. Paine

Sir, Poor Archbishop Heilm; when the Pope visited Great Britain only a year ago many people in high places were falling over themselves to say what a great job the Archbishop had done in this country and how well he understood the art of diplomacy. Now we are told that he has spoken out of turn and should be disciplined or even sent home under a cloud.

For me his comments were the most refreshingly honest and forthright statement on CND that I have yet heard from anyone in the Church's senior echelons.

Diplomatic or not, I think the Archbishop has hit the nail smack on the head and thank goodness he is not retracting a word of it!

Yours truly,

HUGH W. PAINE,

25 Frewin Road,

Wandsworth Common, SW18.

May 15.

Getting the message

From Mr Patrick Roper

Sir, At 8.30 this morning, as I was driving to work, I had a sudden urge to buy a copy of *The Times* something, I regret to say, I have not done for many years. There was no reason that I can think of for this particular decision.

I was delighted to find the fascinating article about morphological resonance by Peter Lewis on the Spectrum page (May 6). While I had never heard of Dr Rupert Sheldrake, or his theory, this whole area of evolution and development is a topic that has commanded my attention for a long time.

Could it be that the large number of readers that must have studied this article prior to 8.30 am had set up a resonance field that impelled me to buy a copy of your newspaper?

Yours faithfully (sic),

PATRICK ROPER,

South View,

Sedlescombe,

Battle, East Sussex.

May 6.

Caring homes for parish records

From Mr Hugh Peskett

Sir, As I drafted Lord Teviot's Bill, which was read twice in the House of Lords before its essential provisions reached the statute book as the 1978 Measure, I am in a position to comment on Mr Harrington's article (May 7) and Mr Pattinson's letter (May 16).

Your readers may not all be aware that parish records include not only registers of baptism, marriage and burial, but also many other records, from poor relief to highway maintenance and tax collection, a relic of the times when a parish had major civil functions.

The 1978 Measure provides, essentially, that all older records must either be deposited in a record office or retained by the parish under tight security against fire and theft and conditions of controlled temperature and humidity. They are the property of the parochial church council, but a portion of the search fees are part of "parson's freehold". On the other hand, if the clergyman himself receives those fees, the sum is normally discounted from his next stipend payment, so he gains nothing.

Most clergymen now consider that caring for archives is not part of the cure of souls; a Devon rector once told me he wished that his clients worried as much about where they were going to as mine worried about where the cat came from. Before the Measure, however, I could cite, *inter alia*, a northern canon who claimed that register search fees kept him in colour television and a southern vicar who consigned his records to the council rubbish tip; but all this is history.

Mr Harrington advocates the compulsory deposit of parish records in archives. When I drafted the original Bill I and those working with me were opposed to this on principle. It was not because we had read too much Trollope, or feared trespassing on parson's freehold, but because we were seeking only careful custody and were against divorcing records too much from their local context.

The Measure is working well and achieving its purpose, albeit slowly. Compulsory central deposit of parish records (in emulation of East Germany) is neither necessary nor desirable.

Yours faithfully,

HUGH PESKETT,

Debreit Ancestry Research Ltd,

Gordon Road,

Winchester.

May 17.

Budget balance

From Mr Wynne Godley and Mr Francis Cripps

Sir, Your reviewer's discussion (May 12) of our book on macroeconomics contains a serious mistake. He claims we overlook the fact that inflation will cut real income and spending unless the Government takes deliberate steps to counteract this effect by expanding its own Budget deficit. But our book shows that provided real interest rates are maintained (i.e., average nominal returns on financial assets go up or down with the rate of inflation) inflation has no "natural" depressing effect on real income or spending.

Of course the nominal Budget deficit goes up when there is inflation. Our point is that the whole financial system can expand in nominal terms without any change in real variables, including the real (inflation-accounted) Budget deficit.

It is an ancient prejudice to suppose that "real balance" effects cut demand; such effects acting on liabilities as well as on assets may equally well be neutral or indeed augment demand - unless, that is, the monetary authorities intervene to enforce nominal money targets through real Budget surpluses.

The point is, not entirely academic. Since 1979 there has been a real Budget surplus (and a corresponding fall in the purchasing power of the total public debt) which has aggravated recession in Britain and elsewhere. Indeed no general recovery can be sustainable until and unless there is real fiscal expansion here and in other countries, including the USA.

Please see Professor Peston have another look at chapters 11 and 12.

Yours faithfully,

WYNNE GODELEY,

FRANCIS CRIPPS,

Department of Applied Economics,

University of Cambridge,

Sedgwick Avenue,

Cambridge.

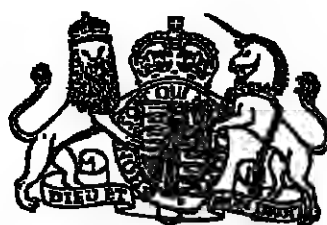
May 13.

Getting the message

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

May 18: His Excellency Mr Chen Zhaoxuan was received in audience by the Queen and presented his Letter of Credence and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the People's Republic of China to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr Liang Geng (Counsellor), Mr Zheng Yaowen (Counsellor), Mr Ying Youmei (Counsellor - Science and Technology), Mr Zhou (Counsellor - Cultural), Mr Sang Zhixing (Counsellor - Commercial), Mr Ge Shoulin (Counsellor - Educational), Mr Hu Naihai (Military Attaché) and Mr Chen Ziyang (First Secretary).

Mrs Anne Lensen had the honour of being received by the Queen.

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty, was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Lord Richardson of Dunelm was also in audience.

The Queen when Her Majesty conferred

upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The Queen held a Council at 12.40 o'clock this afternoon.

There were present the Lord Halsbury of St Marylebone (Lord Chancellor, acting for the Lord President), the Right Hon Peter Walker, MP (Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food), the Right Hon Sir Michael Havers, MP (Attorney General) and the Right Hon Michael Jopling, MP (Parliamentary Secretary, Treasury).

Sir Neville Leigh was in audience as Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Halsbury of St Marylebone had an audience of the Queen before the Council.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, attended a meeting of the National Council at the Royal Albert Hall.

Her Royal Highness was present this evening at the inaugural Ladies Banquet of the Worshipful Company of Launderers (Master, Mr Richard Seaman) at Launderers' Hall, Montague Close, London, SE1.

The Countess of Lichfield was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 18: The Prince of Wales today received a Degree of Civil Law by Diploma and visited the University of Oxford.

His Royal Highness, attended by Mr Oliver Everett, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess of Wales this morning opened the new Rednough Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne.

This afternoon Her Royal Highness opened the new Findus Food Factory at Longbenton, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon Mrs Vivian Baring and Mr John Haslam, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 19: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Chancellor, today undertook engagements at the University of Keele.

The Princess, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Whitehead and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 18: The Duchess of Gloucester as Chief Patron was present this evening at a Dress Show in aid of the Women's Cancer Trust at India House, London.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

A requiem Mass for Mr James Dewar will take place at 10.30 am tomorrow at St. Ebbw's Church, Ely Place, London, EC1.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr B. C. Jenkins and Miss C. M. Bradley

The engagement is announced between Bernard, younger son of the Right Hon Patrick and Mrs Jenkins and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Dennis Bradley, of Didsbury, Manchester.

Mr T. Aisner and Miss F. McKinnon

The marriage will take place today at Kensington and Chelsea Registry Office, Chelsea, SW3 between Tony Aisner, son of Mr F. Aisner, of Marsh Arch, London, W2 and Fiona, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. G. McKinnon, of Wandsworth Common, London SW18. A reception will be held thereafter at the Royal Overseas League, Park Place, SW1.

Mr R. P. B. Duncan and Miss S. A. Waterworth

The engagement is announced between Richard Patrick Benjamin, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Duncan, of Horsham, Sussex, and Shirley Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. W. Waterworth, of Carwood Hall, Kingsley, Cheshire.

Mr D. C. Edwards and Miss L. J. A. Shields

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Jack Edwards, of Cottenham, Cambridge, and Jennifer, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Shields, of Farwick Hall, Derbyshire.

Mr J. P. Mancer and Miss S. C. Crawford-Compton

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Mancer, of Morton House, Chislewick, London, W4, and Sarah, daughter of Mrs C. Crawford-Compton, of East Peckham, Chichester, Sussex, and only daughter of the late John Nowell Kendall and of Mrs Kendall, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Birthdays today

Brigadier Sir Frederick Coates, 67; Mr Leonard Goss, 58; Sir Harold Himsforth, 78; Baroness Hyllton-Foster, 75; Mr David Jacobs, 57; Mr Marshall Sir Thomas Kennedy, 55; Mr Noel Mander, 71; Sir Edward Parkes, 57; Professor Max Perutz, CBE, 69; Sir Kenneth Preston, 82; Sir James Steel, 74; Sir Arthur Weatherhead, 78; Mr Sandy Wilson, 59.

Badminton School, Bristol

Opening Day is on Friday, May 27, from 10.30am to 3.30pm when the new music school will be opened by Sir Michael Tippett. There will be a performance of Mozart's *Symphony Concertante* and *The Round Horizon* by Christopher Bochmann and Iris Murdoch, who will also be present. Old friends will be very welcome. A buffet luncheon is included.



Please do!

She is now being cared for by RUKBA with a life long annuity and, should it ever be necessary, a place in a Residential Home or a Sheltered flat, but we have no pictures of the ever growing number of others like her who are in desperate need of RUKBA's help.

RUKBA is a Charity which looks after the impoverished and/or infirm elderly of professional or similar backgrounds - people who, in their prime, did so much for others, and are today struggling to exist themselves. Will you help us now to give them the security and help they so greatly need?

Last year we spent almost £1¼m assisting over 4,800 people. Only the amount of your donations and legacies can decide how many more we can help this year. Please be kind and support our work with a generous contribution - and please remember RUKBA in your Will.

THE ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION (Founded 1863)

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother

To: The General Secretary, RUKBA, 8 AVONMORE ROAD, LONDON W14 8PL

I'd like to help - here's my contribution

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Record \$1.1m for Cassatt's portrait of her mother

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A portrait by Mary Cassatt of her mother, entitled "Reading Le Figaro", became the most expensive American Impressionist painting sold at auction when it made \$1,100,000 (estimate \$31m), or £705,128, at a Christie's sale in New York on Tuesday night.

The painting, dated from around 1883 when Mary Cassatt was living in Paris and exhibiting with her friends, the French Impressionists.

Both her mother and her elder sister, Lydia, stayed with the artist in Paris around this time and Mary painted portraits of both. That of Lydia was sold at Christie's last year for \$770,000 but the portrait of her mother is looked on as the culmination of the artist's early period.

It had remained in the family until sent to auction. The purchaser is an American private collector.

The other big prices in the sale were \$1,089,000 (£698,077) for Picasso's "Femme en robe de chambre" painted in 1932 and \$660,000 (£423,077) for an early Gauguin entitled "Jeune Bretonne" and painted in clear, bright colours in 1889. Munch's "Thuringer Wald" failed to sell and was bought in at \$580,000.

There were two further new auction record prices for individual artists, Berthe Morisot and Diego Rivera. The Morisot is titled "Avant le Theatre" and is an intimate early portrait of a young lady dressed for the theatre, which sold for \$253,000 (estimate \$80,000 to 100,000) or £162,179. Rivera's colourful Cubist portrait of Gomez de la Serna, painted in 1915, sold for \$308,000 or £190,384.

The sale totalled £7,474,359, with 15 per cent unsold, a successful result in a difficult and expensive field.



"Reading Le Figaro" by Mary Cassatt: Culmination of the artist's early period.

Mr John Floyd, Christie's chairman, addressing the firm's annual meeting yesterday, cited the success of the New York sale as confirming that the art market recovery was gathering momentum. On present trends there would be a significant improvement in Christie's results over 1982.

Mr Barry Trupin, who bought the Hever suit of armour for £1,925m recently, was among the successful purchasers at an auction of nineteenth century works of art at Christie's East in New York on Tuesday.

He spent \$28,600 (estimate \$14,000 to \$18,000) on a

monumental Louis XVI style oronolu and marble torchere. The auction made \$421,716 with 17 per cent unsold.

At Sotheby's in London a group of early Chinese drawings which Sotheby's had not catalogued as genuine were taken to be so by the market and prices rocketed.

A landscape handscroll catalogued as "after Ni Zan" (1301-1374) made £15,400 (estimate £250 to £300) selling to Kuei Liang, a London dealer. A blossom scroll in the style of Wang Yuan (1310-1350) made £11,000 (estimate £200 to £300) to D. Newman.

Service luncheon

14th (West African) HAA Brigade

The annual reunion luncheon of officers of 14th (West African) HAA Brigade was held yesterday at the Wig and Pen Club. Major John Detmer, president, was in the chair.

Receptions

Waterloo Trust

The Archbishop of Canterbury received the guests at a reception held at Lambeth Palace yesterday to launch an appeal in support of the Waterloo Trust to aid St John's Church, Waterloo Road and the North Lambeth Day Centre.

English-Speaking Union

Mrs Edward Norman-Burder was host at a reception given by the English-Speaking Union Music Council at Lambourn House yesterday in honour of the 1983 ESU music scholars. Those present included: Lord Croft, Mr Edward Greenfield, Mrs John J. Lewis, Mr and Mrs David J. Lewis, Mr and Mrs Christopher Brown, Mr Donald Tobin, Mr Christopher Brown, Mr and Mrs Whitaker.

Middle Temple

Members of the Middle Temple, judges and barristers, entertained their clerks at dinner in the Middle Temple last night.

Meeting

Sovereign Club

The Sovereign Club held its second annual meeting at the Meynall Ingram Arms, Staffordshire on May 18. Mr Beadman-Weston succeeded Mr Strachan as chairman and Mr Davis, Mr Bowler and Mr Cooper were elected to the Court of the Sovereign Club.

Dinners

Launderers' Company

Princess Anne, Mr Mark Phillips, was the guest of honour and principal speaker at the inaugural



Mr Chen Zhaoxuan, the new Chinese Ambassador in London, leaving the Chinese Embassy with his wife to present his credentials to the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

Methodists urge nuclear arms freeze

By Nicholas Timmins

Britain should unilaterally give up its independent deterrent after careful consultation with its allies and as part of a programme of multilateral nuclear disarmament, a report to the Methodist Conference has recommended.

The paper which will be debated next month, calls on unilateralists and multilateralists to support a programme which includes adoption of verifiable nuclear freeze by both Nato and the Warsaw Pact; the decision by Britain to discontinue an independent deterrent; the non-deployment of cruise and Pershing; the adoption by Nato of a "no first use" policy and the recognition that the strategic nuclear deterrent system of the super-powers will be subject to multilateral control and reduction.

The report argues that multilateral and unilateral steps have to go together, and that, after consultation with allies and with proper preparation would assist the process of controlling and reversing the nuclear arms race.

Such moves might act as a catalyst, the report from the church's Board of Social Responsibility argues.

The UK's contribution to the nuclear arms of the Nato alliance is relatively minor. To rid the world of this small but dangerous additional threat to humanity would be a small step for the United Kingdom: it could be a great step for the welfare of mankind.

The programme advocated by the report involves steps that have been supported by both unilateralists and multilateralists in the present disarmament debate, it says.

The report to the Methodist Church, which with half a million members is the largest of the free churches and third largest church in Britain, follows the advocacy by the United States Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference of an effective nuclear freeze and the Church of England General Synod's call for Britain to adopt a "no first use" policy, although the synod rejected unilateral disarmament.

Starting with the theological arguments, the report says that the multilateral approach on its own has failed to avoid the present rearmament programmes of both sides.

"If multilateral nuclear disarmament had approached the task with the same degree of urgency and inventiveness as the unilateralists, the unilateralist cause would not have gained the recruits it has in the last years."

"Multilateralists fail to recognize," the report says, that unilateral steps by Britain need not disturb the balance of the over-arching strategic deterrent system of the super-powers.

They might well lead to those improvements in atmosphere which seem essential if a breakthrough at the multilateral level is to be made."

By renouncing its own weapons, Britain would be enhancing faith in the non-proliferation treaty which requires signatories to work towards the renunciation of their nuclear weapons. "It might slightly increase the moral and political

pressures towards nuclear disarmament."

The Rev Brian Duckworth, supporter of the board's report, said yesterday it was "another pointer to the fact that there is an ecumenical international consensus arising on reliance of nuclear weapons as a stable deterrent factor". The board had put no timetable on its proposals, nor suggested at what stage in its proposed programme Britain should renounce its weapons, as "we are not strategists". The report says that, as from heroin, withdrawal from nuclear weapons has to be gradual.

The report rejects recent challenges from politicians over the churches' involvement in the nuclear debate. The Government is responsible, but at the end of the day will do only what the electorate demands, expects and will support. "The citizen who opts out is opting out of the very process by which he or she is governed."

OBITUARY
SIR ROGER FULFORD
A relish for the history of the Monarchy

Sir Roger Fulford, CVO who died at his home near Carnforth, on May 18, aged 80 was an author and journalist in whom wide-ranging historical scholarship combined with gaiety and wit to form a personality that found self-expression as happily in print as in company. He shared with Lytton Strachey in editing the magnificent standard edition of Crewe's Memoirs. His relish for the history of the monarchy and of the inside of politics from the later Georges to the Victorian age went into a series of perceptive biographies and other work.

Authorship was far from absorbing all his activities. He served in the thirties on the editorial staff of *The Times*, lectured in English at King's College, London, was Assistant Private Secretary to the Air Minister from 1942 to 1945, and, at all stages of his career a loyal Liberal party man. His association with *The Times* was never entirely severed and he was a greatly valued contributor for many years.

Roger Thomas Baldwin Fulford was born on November 24, 1902, son of a canon of the Church of England, and educated at St Roman's, Lancing, where he was a contemporary of Evelyn Waugh and Worcester College, Oxford. President of the Union in 1927, he was called to the Bar in 1931. A dedicated Liberal from undergraduate days, he became his Party's candidate for the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk in 1929, the Holderness Division of Yorkshire in 1945, and Rochdale in 1950.

All these attempts to get into Parliament proved failures. Undaunted, Fulford never lost his enthusiasm for Liberalism and delighted in being made President of the Liberal Party in 1964-5.

He stated his political faith in "The Liberal Case", a Penguin

publication brought out just before the 1959 election, simultaneously with the cases for Conservatism and Labour being put by Lord Hailsham and Mr Roy Jenkins. It was remarked of this highly civilized credo, when it came out, that Fulford had shown Liberalism to be a frame of mind, and a very pleasant one at that.

Having been a well liked social figure in London literary circles in his younger days, he withdrew to the north, making only occasional southern visits from his home, Barbon Manor at Carnforth in Lancashire. From there he continued the flow of books which had begun in 1933 with *Royal Dukes and Queens*, followed by *George the Fourth* (1935), *The Right Honourable Gentleman* (a satire on a political careerist, illustrated by Osbert Lancaster) in 1937, *The Prince Consort* (1949), and *Queen Victoria* (1951).

Breaking away from the chronicle of royalty he did the *History of Glynn's* (1953), and *Votes for Women* (1957), an entertaining history of the suffragist movement. But he came back to them with *Hammer to Windsor* (1960), and the editing of *Dearest Child: Letters between Queen Victoria and the Princess Royal* (1964). Collected, followed by other volumes of the royal letters. Returning to the Regency era, of which he had been an enthusiastic student in his youth, he successfully depicted in *Samuel Whitbread* (1967), the intimate friend of Fox, whose promising parliamentary career ended in suicide. He was knighted in June, 1980, ten years after being appointed CVO.

Fulford married in 1937 Sibell, widow of the Rev. Hon. C. F. Lynton and daughter of Charles Adair; there were no children of the marriage. She died in 1980.

RT HON SIR GORDON WILLMER

The Rt Hon Sir Gordon Willmer, OBE, who died on May 17 in London, was a Lord Justice of Appeal from 1958 to 1969, and had previously been a Justice of the High Court in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty division from 1945 to 1958.

At the time of his elevation to the Bench, Willmer was well known at the Admiralty Bar and in heavy commercial cases, although his war service had interrupted his practice. These cases, though complex and important, rarely attract much popular attention, and accordingly members of the Bar and judges who specialize in them do not offer come into the glare of publicity. Judges of the old Probate, Divorce and Admiralty division did not go on circuit, and so criminal cases did not fall to their lot.

In that unspectacular tradition, Willmer did his work with outstanding distinction, maintaining a reputation alike for soundness as a lawyer and courtesy as a judge. He was gentle and kind and scarcely ever interrupted counsel. After his retirement his services were always valued when he was called in to sit as an additional member of the Court of Appeal.

His origins lay in that cradle of shipping practice, Merseyside. He was born in 1899, the elder son of the Rev. J. P. Willmer, JP, and his younger brother, now Professor Edward Nevill Willmer, was educated at Birkenhead School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1924 by the

Inner Temple and took silk just before the outbreak of the Second World War. He had retired from the Territorial Army in 1938 after 13 years' service and gone on to the Reserve of Officers, but was commissioned in 1940 in the Coastal Artillery. He served until the end of the war. His appointment as a judge just after it was over, in December 1945, marked a trend towards the selection of younger judges.

Willmer remained active after his retirement from the Court of Appeal in 1969, mainly as an arbitrator in maritime and heavy commercial cases. Paradoxically, the fees of his leisure years soared higher than anything he had ever earned at the Bar or on the Bench.

In 1973 he became a trustee of the Thaldomide Children's Trust, and that same year he was appointed chairman of the Northern Ireland Appeals Tribunal, where he served until 1978. From 1978 to 1980 he was chairman of the investigation into the loss of the *Amoco Cadiz*. From 1970 to 1980 he was chairman of the statutory committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He was Treasurer of the Inner Temple in 1968.

Willmer was a deeply religious man, and a regular attendee at the Temple church. He and his wife, Barbara, whom he married in 1928, both did work for the Inns of Court Mission. He is survived by his wife and their son and two daughters.

MR PAUL ADORIAN

Mr Paul Adorian, a leading figure in one of the pioneering commercial television companies, Associated Rediffusion, died on May 17 aged 77. He had built the Rediffusion company from its early days, joining it as a development engineer in 1932. He retired in 1970 as managing director.

Associated Rediffusion was one of five original programme contractors in 1955 and when he became its managing director in 1956 the companies were sustaining their first big losses. But then came the turn round in the industry's fortunes and it became important and profitable. A-R held its contract from 1955-68 when it lost it to Thames Television.

Adorian was a creative

engineer with a reputation for throwing out many ideas. He was a director for 10 years of British Electric Traction and deputy chairman of Wembley Stadium for the same period. He was an early opponent of the creation of a second commercial television network and saw one of the big dangers as pandering to the advertiser and the potential sponsor.

A member of the board of governors of the British Film Institute from 1964 to 1972 he helped in the BFI's money-raising activities.

A former Wimbledon tennis umpire, he officiated over the Drobny-Rosewell Men's final in 1954, the longest in terms of games played, 58.

ROSICA COLIN

Ernest Hecht writes: Rosica Colin, the well-known literary agent, died at her London home on April 25 at the age of 80.

Born in Romania, she settled in Britain in 1939 after a spell in Germany. During the Second World War she spent some time with Basil Blackwell in Oxford, subsequently working for the Romanian section of the BBC as well as the Belgian Government Economic Mission.

Fluent in a number of languages and with an exceptional flair for judging talent regardless of its idiom, she soon represented Jean Cocteau, Samuel Beckett, Eugene Ionesco, Heinrich Böll, Simone de Beauvoir, Albert Camus, J.-P. Sartre, Giuseppe Lampedusa among her authors, as well as Subramanyam, Gailkard and Verlag des Autoren among the publishers, to name but a few of what today seems like a roll of honour of European writing.

Nor was it one-way traffic, for she was soon placing a vast number of British writers and publishers' lists throughout the world. It was she who very early on persuaded German and French publishers especially to take on Enid Blyton, still today an enormous seller in these countries. Though her work was mainly in the field of translated writers, amongst the British authors whom she brought to publication were such diverse talents as Alan Sillitoe and the Western writer J. T. Edson. Professor Kolakowski and Edgar Mittelholzer, as well as many playwrights including Howard Sackler and Howard Brenton.

Her unique achievements in renewing the interchange of literary talent throughout Europe after the war and subsequently are a matter of record, but it will be as much for her lovable character and devoted friendship that she will be missed by her authors and colleagues.

THE ARTS

Irving Wardle investigates the blossoming of pastiche and parody in a theatre growing free of bigotry

Yesterday's idols spectacularly relaunched

Parody may be the sincerest form of flattery when it comes to Max Beerbohm taking the pants off Swinburne, or Evelyn Waugh doing his Pater number, but how does that apply to the highly stylized *Daisy Pulls It Off* at the Globe, Shaftesbury Avenue, of a plucky girl in a gymnasium being cheered to the roof by spectators most of whom would not be caught dead reading the works of Angela Brazil?

There are various theories going the rounds on how Daisy has managed to pull it off in defiance of some reviewers who saw Denise Deegan's play in Southampton and promised to eat their boots if it got into the West End. One theory ascribes Daisy's success to the English playgoer's tendency to bolt for the nursery whenever things look gloomy. Another discerns a charge of political dynamite stashed away behind the Elizabethan panels of Grangebrook School. Here we have a scholarship girl, gate-crashing an exclusive, tradition-bound institution, and giving the inmates a few lessons in team spirit, individual enterprise and unswerving belief that what is good for the school is good for the country. Daisy may come from the East End, but you

can bet she had some relatives in Grantham.

It would be interesting to have Miss Deegan's response to this reading of her innocent account of midnight feasts, classroom intrigue and pitched battles with loaded hot-water bottles (with every detail you remember it sounds more like the House of Commons). But I am inclined to discount it, if only for the reason that Daisy is not the only girl on the field.

Properly speaking, the field is not that of parody but of pastiche, and it shows marked signs of becoming a growth area. Examples over the past few years are not exactly numerous, but every one of them has found a willing public. Digging into the remote past, you find Daisy's ancestors among the finishing school lovelies of *The Boy Friend*, embalmers behind the double glazing of the Twenties and the Fifties. More to the point, we have lately had the Marx Brothers recreated by Dick Vosburgh in *A Night in the Ukraine*, Chandler's Philip Marlowe restored to business by Roger Mitchell and Richard Maher in *Private Dick*, and Holmes and Watson tackling the Mystery of the

Cherry Orchard in the same authors' *The White Glove*. Vanbrugh and Sheridan, meanwhile, have been getting the treatment from Alan Ayckbourn in his rewritten *A Trip to Scarborough*.

Alongside the work of pastiche writers, there is the parallel phenomenon of directorial pastiche, as seen in the revivals of *Charles and Mrs. Cinders* and *The Pirates of Penzance*.

If there is one thing these otherwise random titles have in common it is that they all contain elements familiar to people who never went to the theatre or read books. To come clean over this, I have never read Angela Brazil or Conan Doyle; a lack which in no way blunts my enjoyment of *Daisy* or *The White Glove*.

I cannot pretend to the Brazilian scholarship of specialists like Arthur Marshall or Isabel Quigly, whose eyebrows might rise at some of Miss Deegan's upper-fourth slang and her questionable decision to let a Russian music teacher loose among the top-drawer maidens of England. But, like everybody else, I know that Grangebrook is going to reward

Daisy with aristocratic parentage as well as a win on the hockey field; just as I know that halfway through *The White Glove* Holmes is going to quit the scent on seemingly innocent business and return under the cover of dark glasses and a big black hat. The rules of these stories and their main characters, have broken loose from any particular source and graduated into folklore.

Not everything in folklore is amenable to pastiche. Shakespeare and the Bible may be common property, but they are outside Miss Deegan's range. You can make savage fun of them, but you cannot give them a fresh lease of life. It is not a trick that can be played on these giant cultural totems. The only subjects that qualify for the treatment are those that have achieved immortality without exciting reverence; and which occupy a small, precise world with rules that can be learnt like those of a board game. And the motive force behind the comedy is often sadness that this world has vanished, and the impulse to bring it back.

There will always be a market for the pastiche writer who labours away on the further adventures of

heroes left stranded by their creators' deaths, from Flashman and Mr Rochester to James Bond and Hergé's Tintin.

Theatricality, the same goes for productions that relaunch yesterday's idols on a posthumous career, like John Bardon's Max Miller, Mr Vosburgh's Marx Brothers or Tom McGrath's Laurel and Hardy. Pastiche of old comedians is a particularly delicate art, as it requires two simultaneous kinds of comedy. Here's a *Funny Thing* asked you to laugh at the conventions of a Miller act, as well as laughing at the act itself. *A Night in the Ukraine* was an amazing compilation of brand-new Marx Brothers material, but it was also a joke about how they made jokes. As for *Laurel and Hardy*, alongside the tie-widdling and struggles with step-ladders and crushed bowler hats, the play investigated the biographical and historical background that gave birth to these routines. Gavin Selicr says in his new, full-length study of McGrath (*Riverside Interviews* 6, Binnac Press, £5.75): "The... evocation of the screen personalities serves as a foil to the portrayal of the real-life relationship between the two men. The knockabout episodes

offset references to the Depression, 1940, drink problems, and the effort of dealing with big business and romance. The magic of the play stems from its constant oscillation between these two poles, as Laurel and Hardy look back from the Elysian Fields."

As a good play on a perennial subject, *Laurel and Hardy* stands outside the magnetic field of fashion; and you have to seek some other cause for the return of such forgotten favourites as the Grangebrook School Festival or *Mr Cinders*.

One obvious cause is the relaxation in theatrical bigotry. For over twenty years, the idea has been zealously put about that the stock-in-trade of the modern British stage was a load of dark-age junk until the Second Coming of 1956. Go along to *When the Wind Blows* at the Whitehall, and you will see the benighted Bloggess embracing their nuclear doom to the crackly accompaniment of "Spread a Little Happiness" from a bakelite wireless set. Visit the Fortune Theatre and you discover that it is in fact a touching and beautiful song, that the rest of the show is really rather good.



The Daisy (Alexandra Mathis) who pulls it off: no lack of respectable ancestors?

Dance

Joyous

Laura Dean
Sadler's Wells

Laura Dean reminds me of the would-be philosopher who could not stop happiness from breaking in. Advance reports of her dances laid emphasis on the theories and austerity behind them. At least as important is the fact that she comes from the land of jiggers and runners, of cheer-leaders and majorettes, of jazz drummers and high-energy living. It shows in her work.

Take *Inner Circle*, the first piece on Tuesday night's programme. Six dancers enter, one by one, picking up the simple, repetitive patterns set by the first arrival. But before long, movements are diversifying, and energy is increasing; their movements build a complicity of growing excitement, as if a battery were charging before your eyes. When all that accumulated force suddenly starts evolving into a march, the six dancers, lined up across the back of the stage and moving on the spot, are as triumphantly joyous as a carnival procession.

That piece ends exhilaratingly, with one of Dean's trademarks spinning. But what a lot of ways there are to spin. Each dancer revolves on his or her own axis, clockwise, but two of them are also tracing a circle, anti-clockwise, while the rest form a larger outer circle, also turning widdershins; and, while one set move fast, the others go slow, changing pace every so often. What price your 32 fonettes now?

The other recurring feature is an undulating use of the arms, falling into shapes that recall Tai Chi or certain oriental dances. Dean, it seems, started choreography with absolutely minimal movements, walking and turning, in order to avoid other dance influences, but has gradually added elements.

John Percival

PERSONAL BANK CHARGES.

On May 31st we'll be making a change to the way we calculate our bank charges.

The change relates to the allowance which we make on the credit balances in the account, and which we then deduct from any charges incurred.

For the past twelve months, longer than any other bank, we have maintained this allowance at 5% per annum. In line with falling interest rates in general, we are now reducing the rate to 3% per annum, and this may vary from time to time.

However, the cost of a cheque or other withdrawal will remain at 28p, and direct debits will remain at 15p.

And it will still be possible to avoid bank charges altogether by keeping a minimum of £100 in your cheque account throughout a quarterly charges period.

BARCLAYS

Opera

Pintilie's brilliant box of fireworks

Carmen
New Theatre, Cardiff

Who has the last word on Bizet's *Carmen*? There was Fagioni at the Edinburgh Festival, staging a near-perfect version. Then came Brook in Paris with *La Tragedie de Carmen* at the Bouffes du Nord. Way, way back are memories of Prezinger's *Carmen Jones*, probably the main influence on Lucian Pintilie's *Carmen* for the Welsh National Opera, just opened in Cardiff. Pintilie, like the Premier of yesterday, is irreverent to the point of iconoclasm, seizing on what he likes, deciding what he dislikes, ready to rewrite and do a little rescoring, and yet in the end he is captivated by the myth that Mérimée, Bizet, Massenet and Halévy created between them.

Pintilie, now in his mid-fifties, on his British debut, hinted in Michael Ratcliffe's interview earlier this week that there would be fireworks. And fireworks there are, literal and metaphorical, a great fizzing assortment of them. Pintilie is out to give Cardiff, and all the other towns the WNO visit, a *Carmen*, the like of which they would never see again. Whether this is the right *Carmen* for first-time listeners is a question even more open than whether Chénier's idiosyncratic *Ring* was right for first time BBC television audiences. But Pintilie is quite entitled to dazzle, provoke, even infuriate those who reckon they know the work backwards.

His opening proposition, that *Carmen* is the first opera put on after a revolution, is an irrelevance. But it allows him, with the aid of his regular designers, Radu and Miruna Borzescu, to fill his stage, or rather arena, with handbags, doguets, revolutionaries and all the detritus of war. The

A Kazakh proverb says that a Kazakh prizes only four things, his horse, his gun, his birthplace and his wife - and in that order. They live in the far north-west of China between Mongolia and Tibet, and during the Cultural Revolution, it was the aim of the government to insert the Communist Party into their list of prized possessions.

This was not easy for the Kazakhs, who did not take kindly to the suppression of their customs, and some fled. Nor was it that easy for the Chinese, who found these nomads, one of the minority tribes who occupy half the land mass of China, rather obdurate and, one would guess, as the Kazakhs speak Turkish, rather uncomprehending. In 1977, however, it was all change again, with another revolution,

Blinded by love: Micaëla (Helen Field) with José (Jacques Trussell)

trappings of peace are a carnival atmosphere, a ringmaster, a revolve and the underbaskets of a ballroom from which laces and props are distributed. Pintilie's trick is to draw his double audience, that on stage and that in the auditorium, into his story.

In Act I, it is done by mockery. Everything and everyone is sent up: *Carmen*'s two arias are both interrupted at the start with the cheer of recognition that greets the opening bars of a Minelli number at the Apollo Victoria. Micaëla, introduced as blind (with love for José, presumably) and the duet "Ma mère, je la vois" is accompanied by child angels and a model of her holy home drawn by a truck on rails running along the footlights. In Act II Escamillo is given a movie star's build-up and then enters from the wrong direction. So far Pintilie stages with the exuberance and bad taste of a Barium or a Jerome Savary, Together she and Trussell pulled

Television

Comrades of custom

this time producing a benign government attitude. Minorities were in and, in the case of the wool-producing Kazakhs, rather privileged. It was with them that Granada closed its splendid series *Inside China* last night.

They focused on the family of Abdur Qadir, respected elder ("white beard") and a man who has probably seen it all before and half expects to see it again. The Kazakhs are Muslim, though this tribe was down to its last mullah - and he was 76 - and not very religious, but they like being Kazakhs. We saw them last night migrating from

winter to summer pastures, getting tipsy on fermented mare's milk and generally looking well fed and pretty happy about it all. They have been collectivised but the family unit remains strong. Government is no longer by elder but by committee. Abdur sits on one and suffers being called comrade by younger men whose ears he might have cut off for taking the liberty not all that long ago.

The director-producer, Andre Singer, was allowed to choose his own family by the Chinese as long as the local collective

the audience to the real core of the opera, which is about neither revolution nor liberty, but the blindness of love, a fact symbolized by the red bandage placed over José's eyes at curtainfall.

Escamillo is as you expect to find him: Henry Newman has plenty of swagger but not enough bottom to the voice. The rest of the cast are one other. Helen Field, Micaëla, vocally very assured, fitted in and out of the action, loved-blinded by José and then almost like Little Clara from *The Nutcracker* (she makes her entrance on point) peering in amazed on a world of magicians and monsters. David Gwynne's Zuniga begins as a cigar-smoking bully until he is snuffed and hooded by the smugglers and swept off in an IRA-style execution in Act II.

Never have the WNO's rightly-famed chorus, who are the very nub of this staging, worked so hard picking their way through juggling, malingering, stunts and sand-bags. And probably never has an "impromptu" performance of *Carmen* been so thoroughly rehearsed, on stage at least. Musically the preparation sounded less thorough, and the orchestra under Kees Bakels, swamped by a welter of visual legendariness, had not much chance to show themselves off.

The WNO have themselves the ultimate in producer's opera, a Pintilie supershow which is probably the most exotic and complex staging in the company's history to date, an evening that is simultaneously exhausting and exhilarating. Pintilie and his stage team, following their usual custom, did not take a curtain call. Perhaps they reckoned they had already had the last word.

John Higgins

agreed. He chose well and filmed well, sometimes from horseback, which is the way of course, that nomads get around. Whatever discomfort this might have caused him and the cameraman Mike Blakeley, it did not show through.

This was an excellent film. There is no doubt the Kazakhs have come up in the world, their women too. The closing scenes where the tribe celebrating a wedding - nowadays women choose their own partners instead of being traded for pots and pans or horses - showed the women pursuing the men with whips to show who belonged to whom, and might make some in the West feel they are even ahead of the feminist game.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Dead Ringer Duke of York's

Opening with a spot of pre-election satire, getting down to business with a corpse on the Downing Street carpet, and addressed to a public who would be happy to see the cast of *Yes Minister* taking over the reins of government, James Francis's thriller is laying several bets on surviving longer than June 9.

Based on a book by Logan Goutlay, *Dead Ringer* develops from the unlikely premise that, when the Prime Minister drops dead on the eve of the polls, his Cabinet colleagues are able to wheel in an actor double to take his place and win them a thumping majority. Late in the evening, Mr Francis comes up with an explanation of this lucky coincidence, but who cares? All that matters is to get the mischievous Gerry Jackson into the expired leader's hand-made shoes and sit back to watch the fun.

It begins, as you would expect, with Gerry scanning the Official Secrets Act as an artist's contract, and familiarizing himself with the props on his desk. But, no sooner have you got him marked down as a small-timer who would be more at home in *Crossroads*, he expands to the limits of his new role. He has the head of security springing to attention, sails through his first post-election speech and effects a fully consummated reconciliation with the PM's widow.

Before long he is planning a Cabinet reshuffle, downgrading his erstwhile employers to Northern Ireland and the back benches. The appeal of all this, as in an Ealing Studios comedy, is not that it is likely to happen but that you want it to happen. And Mr Francis duly gratifies the fantasy.

Mr Francis, alas, has also fulfilled his promise and supplied a thriller involving all the usual apparatus of fingerprints and a black-gloved hand sliding round to the light switch, plus counter-espionage, an on-stage killing and a noisy IRA climax. Even if this were better constructed, it would not alter the fact that the rise of Gerry is more interesting than the question of who killed Randolph.

However, as West End entertainments go these days, Roger Cissold's production is a fair sight out, and it has a cast to stir the memory. Sylvia Syms returns in excellent shape as the Downing Street widow, and McDonald Hobley belches fire as the unspeakable Foreign Secretary. William Franklyn is not the most protean of actors, but his slow, ironic smiles and lazy assertions of clubland rank are just what Gerry needs.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

A dubious mixture

Anup Kumar Biswas
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Tuesday night's concert, in aid of the Ethiopian Famine Relief Fund, suggested Western and Indian classical music do not mix well in the same programme, and there was also a question as to whether the latter can be advantageously played on the cello.

Anup Kumar Biswas started with Beethoven's "Bei Männern" variations, and the performance was notable chiefly for the sensitive keyboard playing of John Lenehan. What Mr Biswas did was musical enough, but he was, from where I was sitting, too subordinate to the piano, his tone small, even scratchy at times.

Perhaps the diversity of Beethoven's variations unsettled him, but Fauré's evenly-flowing *Elégie* was much better. His tone was fuller, the phrasing was entirely coherent, the long singing lines were beautifully shaped. Walton's *Pastorale*, his last composition, first heard from Rostropovich in 1982, also had a mastery performance. This is not music which probes deeply, yet it is finely crafted and displays some of the cello's resources attractively.

Though written in 1976, Naresh Sohal's *Undulation* only

now received its UK premiere, and was found to make an interesting use of quarter-tones. The trouble is that even in these supposedly enlightened days micro-intervals tend, to Western ears, to sound merely out of tune, even when used as systematically as here.

Undulation is a long meditation, and seemed rather shapeless at first hearing, though, in the manner of Indian raga improvisations, it later became more animated. This was achieved principally through the agency of a series of increasingly virtuosic piano cadenzas, again excellently played by Mr Lenehan; the keyboard writing was, indeed, of considerably greater interest than that for cello.

There ought then to have been an interval, but we had a prolonged session of Indian classical music, which, despite inventive sitar-playing by Deepak Choudhury, made for an unconsciously lengthy first half.

After the interval Mr Biswas reappeared, in effect replacing the sitar in the Indian group. Ustad Imrat Khan's *Raga Jyotsna* is written for the cello but in the Indian musical system, with accompaniment by tabla and tanpura. Despite superb playing by Mr Biswas, it seemed a mismatch to me.

Max Harrison

Krause/Gage
Wigmore Hall

Why are Sibelius's songs so rarely performed in this country? I suppose the complexities of the Swedish and Finnish languages have something to do with it, but more important, the musical idiom itself is extraordinarily elusive, the level of creative inspiration unpredictable. But, as Tom Krause eloquently disclosed in his recital on Tuesday night, even those songs which are unsatisfying as a whole conceal many felicitous touches that a dramatic voice can root out and convey with powerful, often moving effect.

In all the songs on Mr Krause's programme Sibelius's emotional response to the words was seldom less than acute, but two songs showed him at his best. The first was a setting of Swedish, Karl Tawastjerna's "Och finns det en tank" - concise, sharply pointed and with a spare piano accompaniment which, rather more than usual in these songs, had enhancing comments to make on the vocal line. The other (and to my mind the

finest in the group) Mr Krause reserved for his first encore. Here, in a setting of Koskimies's Finnish poem "Ilalle", Sibelius approached the expressive heights of the great vocal tone poem *Lemminkäinen* in a free-flowing, rapturous solo line supported by the simplest of piano parts, played with a shimmering glow by Irwin Gage.

Mr Krause's resonant middle register and sure feel for the operatic stage lent "Romeo" a particularly capricious swagger and "När jag drömmer" an emphatic declaratory thrust, just as his dark baritone colouring imbued both "I natten" and "På verandan vid havet" with an authentic Scandinavian bleakness. However, the heartily warm tone that he had brought to the French songs in the recital (Duparc and Ravel), coupled with the intensity of his second encore (Strauss's "Ruhe, meine Seele"), serve to emphasise the range of expression in Sibelius's "Kysens hopp" and "Drommen", leaving one eager for the day - apparently later this year - when all Sibelius's songs will be available on record.

Geoffrey Norris

Cannes Film Festival Eccentrically dark defeatism

Andrei Tarkovsky's *Nostalgia* was one of the major showpieces reserved for the final days of the Cannes Festival. Those who found *The Mirror* and *Salker* obscure will not be reassured to learn that beside his new film - the first he has made outside the Soviet Union - they appear positively luminous and transparent.

Tarkovsky himself gloomily dismisses any likelihood of being understood: "A work of art - or literature, music, theatre or cinema - can be understood only by those who belong to the cultural area in which this work was born. He who, even belonging to another culture, claims to have understood it, is deluding himself."

He goes further, to claim that it is not just useless, but damaging for a foreigner to read Dostoevsky or Chekhov and suppose he can understand: "It is better to know nothing than to have a distorted picture."

It seems an eccentric, if not a defeatist, position for an artist

presenting a film at an international competition. Tarkovsky says the first difficulty for the foreigner is in comprehending the Russian meaning of "nostalgia". It is "the echo of my suffering, because I am far from my own country... It is an illness because it removes strength from the spirit... It can even be mortal. It is a moral suffering of the spirit. Those who cannot overcome this die. One only contracts this disease abroad. If I go to another part of Russia, I can feel sadness but not "nostalgia".

From this it may be judged that *Nostalgia* is not bubbling over with gaiety. The main character is a Russian music critic following the steps of a nineteenth-century composer and countryman in Italy. His companions, intermittently, are a beautiful interpreter and a eccentric old philosopher who before a small and indifferent audience.

The Russian's travels among the Italian monuments invariably bring him back to the thermal baths of Bagno Vignoni, in Tuscany. Yet Tarkovsky carries his own world with him. His characters stray and meet and pause and exchange enigmatic looks and cryptic dialogue in landscapes that are indistinguishable from those of *Stalker*. The cross-light filtered through dust and doorways is reflected in puddles polluted by mud and garbage which is composed into exquisite still-lives. The eerie silence is punctuated by the noise of rain, the chink of a flossam bottle and the padding of an ubiquitous dog. We are carried back to *Solaris*, rather, when a Russian village materializes in the midst of an Italian gothic church. The individual images are marvels of composition, but it does all grow to look like habit or self-imitation, not to speak of more than a touch of the pretentious.

David Robinson

SUMMER GARDENS NUMBER

A Warwickshire Garden in Colour Arthur Hellyer visits Ilmington Manor, near Shipston-on-Stour.

Chelsea Flower Show A preview by Robert Pearson.

Rediscovering Topiary Tony Venison examines the reasons for a revived interest in topiary and box hedging.

Summer Outings for Containers Christopher Lloyd's suggestions for planting schemes in tubs and pots.

Conserving Old Garden Pinks Will Inghen looks at old Dianthus varieties.

plus The result of the Country Life Record Birdwatch in East Anglia last Saturday.

COUNTRY LIFE

ON SALE NOW

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

ICI soars on US buying

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, May 9. Dealings end, May 20. Contango Day, May 23. Settlement Day, May 31.

The Americans are still big fans of ICI. Yesterday they made their point by starting a stampede for the shares and pushing the price up 22p to equal the year's high of 476p.

This latest move coincided with a seminar at the Savoy Hotel arranged by brokers De Zoete & Bevan to discuss the group's loss-making petrochemicals and plastics division.

Those present seemed to have decided that the worst may now be over. Recent first quarter figures from ICI showed losses at this division reduced from between £30m and £40m to only £10m. Last year the total loss was £139m.

The recent strength of the Deutsche Mark combined with higher prices and a slight pick-up in demand should see those losses greatly reduced. It is doubtful that the deficit will exceed £30m for the year as a whole. As a result De Zoete are looking for profits for the entire group of £500m this year and possibly a record £700m next year.

But other ICI watchers believe the share price may be running ahead of events, with the Americans using ICI shares as a hedge against renewed

weakness in the dollar. Brokers Greenwell say they are slightly more optimistic after the better-than-expected first quarter figures, but would not chase the price above 450p.

Bankers, Noble Grossart, has offered 5m shares at 40p each in 163/2 plantations company, Anglo American Agriculture, formerly Scottish Ceylon Tea. It hopes to raise £4m to help expand the company's vineyard and jobba acreages in the US and take nearer the ambitious target of a £30m to £50m capitalization and full listing within two years. The company's shares are currently held by a number of leading institutions and trade at 40p.

In the event, the surge in the price of ICI and P & O was mainly responsible for the 14.2 jump in the FT index to 689.8 - its biggest one-day gain for more than two months.

US investors were also responsible for another record session on the traded options market where 9,727 contracts were recorded - easily exceeding Monday's record of 9,115 contracts. Investors are banking on a landslide victory for the Conservatives at next month's General Election which they hope will result in another boost to share prices.

Glits enjoyed renewed support, sporting gains of up to 1/2p, at one stage on the back of the firmer pound which ended the day 0.4 cents higher at \$1.5640 on the foreign exchange. However, profit-taking after hours cut the lead to only 1/2p by the close.

Among the other blue chips, selective support boosted Bechem 16p to 396p, Courtauld 4p to 102p, BOC Group 3p to 142p, Glaxo 2p to 144p, Imperial Group 3p to 114p. In electricals, Pleassey was again wanted, closing 15p up at a new high of 649p, for a two-day lead

of 23p, ahead of figures next week.

On the bid front, Extel, the financial news information service, stepped up its battle to win control of Benn Brothers.

BP is becoming increasingly "excited" by the UK's on-land potential and is currently drilling a series of eight shallow wells up in the East Midlands which look promising. All good news for Floyd Oil, which has a 25 per cent stake in the project, and has risen from the 80p level recently to close at 105p last night. It is estimated a small 3 million barrel find could be worth an extra 40p a share to the group.

Brokers Hoare Govett bought a 20p, Glaxo 2p to 144p, Imperial Group 3p to 114p. In electricals, Pleassey was again wanted, closing 15p up at a new high of 649p, for a two-day lead

to raise its offer. Benn ended the day 28p up at 231p, while Extel slipped 2p to 303p. United Newspapers rose 5p to 241p after its decision not to chase the bid higher.

Mr Brian Reynolds, the 36-year-old chairman and founder of Micro Focus must be well pleased with his group's reception to first dealings on the Unlisted Securities Market. The 2.6 million shares of his group, which supplies software development aids to the microcomputer industry, were offered by way of tender at a minimum price of 155p.

Yesterday the price opened at 260p after being more than four times oversubscribed before closing at 265p.

Awaiting figures today, shares of Mr Asif Nadir's Polly Peck, the fruit and packaging group, rose 1/2p to 217p. The market is looking for pre-tax profits of about £9m compared with £3m last time.

Shares of Whesee slipped 2p to 130p after yesterday's report in *The Times* that Costain Group had sold its near 15 per cent stake at 134p and had given up all hopes of making a full bid.

THE TIMES 1000 1982/83

The World's Top Companies

The top 1000 UK companies ranked by sales for 1982

The top 1000 UK companies ranked by sales for 1982

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Investment
and
FinanceCity Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 689.8 up 14.2
FT 100 Index 80.61 up 0.02
Sargines 19.248
Tring Mail USM Index 166.5
up 0.3
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones,
8588.84 up 26.61
Hongkong Hang Seng Index,
933.48 up 2.76
New York Dow Jones Average
(latest) 1215.85 up 10.06

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5590 up 20pts
Index 83.8 up 0.1
DM 3.84 up 0.75
FF 11.54 up 0.3
Yen 382.50 down 0.50
Dollar
Index 122.1 down 0.3
DM 2.4810 unchanged
Gold
\$443.50 up \$0.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$442.75
Sterling \$1.5590

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10% - 10 1/4
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 8 1/8 - 8 1/4
3 month DM 5 1/2 - 5 1/4
3 month FF 13 1/2 - 13
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period March 2 to April
5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per
cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Atlantic Met 112p up 24p
Cen & Sheer 12.5p up 2p
P & O 191p up 25p
Leigh Int 86p up 10p
Benn Bros 228p up 25p
More O'Farrell 86p up 8p
T Borthwick 22p down 5p
Benlon 28p down 3p
Tozer 19p down 10p
Redfern 109p down 10p
Modern Eng 28p down 2p
Raybeck 28p down 2p

TODAY

Interims: Construction Hldgs,
Higsons Brewery, Philips
Lamps NV (first qtr), Polly
Duck, Redman Hosenan, Royal
Dutch Petroleum, (first qtr),
Shell Transport and (first qtr),
Stenhouse Hldgs, Whitbread.

Finals: C E Heath, Land
Securities, London Atlantic,
London Tst, Monks, Ropam,
Saincourt, TR Natural Re-
sources.

Economic statistics: UK
Banks' assets and liabilities
and the money stock (Mid-Apr).
London dollar and sterling
certificates of deposit (Mid-
Apr). Manufacturers' and dis-
tributors' stocks (first qtr).
Preliminary estimate of
gross domestic product based
on output data (first qtr).

Christie's sales
rise by 17 pc

While the bid for Sotheby's
remains in abeyance following
the reference to the Monopolies
Commission, business at Chris-
tie's, its main art dealing rival,
continues to flourish.

Mr J. A. Floyd, Christie's
chairman, said yesterday that
worldwide sales to the end of
April were up by 17 per cent,
and interim results in October
are expected to show a signifi-
cant increase over the first half
of the year.

● LISTING PLAN: Pruden-
tial Assurance, is seeking a stock
market listing in Johannesburg
for its South African subsidiary
following the underwritten offer
for sale of 10 million shares,
leaving the London-based
parent company with a 64.7 per
cent stake. The company ranks
as the fifth largest life office in
South Africa.

● DUPONT LOSS: Dupont,
the metal forming, plastics and
furniture group, posted pre-tax
losses of £1.1m in 1982, against
£235,000 the previous year,
after incurring heavy restructuring
costs. The group says the
outlook is better this year, but
there is no sign of the recovery
reported by a number of
authorities.

Investors' Notebook page 18

● REPAYMENTS: France
will repay the \$4,000m, 10 year
loan it raised last year in five
equal instalments starting in
October 1988. M Jacques
Delors, the French finance
minister, said yesterday that the
rise of the dollar against the
franc had increased principal
and interest payments.

● AGREEMENT: A compre-
hensive cooperation agreement
has been signed between Cad-
bury Schweppes and Hungarof-
rut, the Hungarian state
organization, for the import and
export of a wide variety of
foodstuffs.

WALL STREET

Dow up
in active
trading

New York (AP-Dow Jones) -
Wall Street stocks rose steadily
in active trading, and the Dow
Jones Industrial average was up
more than 14 points at 1,220.

Advancing issues have topped
1,110 and were 3 to 1 over
declines.

Mr William Lefevre, vice-
president for investment strategy
at Purcell Graham Company,
said that fears that interest
rates had bottomed were
seen as premature and
investors tried to get back in.

Travelers Corporation was
up 1 1/2 to 32 1/2. Data General up
2 to 59 1/2. Union Carbide up
2 1/2 to 68 1/2. Superior Oil
up 1 1/2 to 35 1/2. Monsanto up
3/4 to 83 1/2. Federal National
Mortgage down 1/4 to 27 1/2.

NCR Corporation up 2 nat
12 1/2. Walt Disney up 1/4 to 75 1/2.
and Newmont Mining up 1 1/2 to
58 1/2.

International Business Ma-
chines was up 1/4 at 114 1/2.
General Motors down 68 1/2.
1/4 at General Electric up 1/4
to 108 1/2. Digital Equipment up
3/4 to 117 1/2. American Ex-
press up 2 to 69 1/2. Teledyne
up 1 1/4 to 144 1/2.

Tax veto
threat by
ReaganFrom Bailey Morris
Washington

President Reagan has sharpened
his budget confrontation
with Congress by threatening to
veto any tax increases over the
next two years even if Senate
Republicans ignore his wishes
and endorse them this week.

He also threatened to veto
any spending bills for domestic
programmes, reiterating his
theme that soaring budget
deficits should be reduced by
making deeper cuts in pro-
grammes for the poor and
elderly.

"It is time to draw the line
and stand up for the American
people. I will not support a
budget resolution that raises
taxes while we are coming out
of recession. I will veto any tax
bill that would do this."

The President's threat
stunned influential legislators
who have been trying desper-
ately to forge a compromise on
the budget before the Williams-
burg economic summit at which
high US interest rates and
budget deficits and budget deficits
are certain to come up.

An angry Republican said:
"This effectively removes the
President from a leadership role
in forging fiscal policy. The
White House strategy is now
clear. It intends to blame
Congress for the big budget
deficits without offering any
initiatives of its own."

As the Senate Budget Com-
mittee met this week to try once
again to vote on a compromise
measure to send to the Senate
Floor, Mr Reagan's position
remained uncompromising on
the key issues of modest tax
increases and proposed cuts in
his arms build-up. Under the
President's programme, the US
budget deficit would increase to
an estimated \$100bn (£64bn)
next year.

Senate Republicans, 19 of
whom are up for re-election
next year, have said that both
the size of the projected deficit
and the proposal for still more
cuts in programmes for the poor
and elderly are unacceptable.

The lack of congressional
support for Mr Reagan's pro-
gramme and the President's
transgression on the key issues
raises the possibility that the
budget process could unravel
altogether if stalemate con-
tinues.

Mr Peter Domenici, chair-
man of the Senate Budget
Committee, said that despite
two prior failures he felt that a
budget resolution could be
found that could be passed by
the full Senate.

The Senate would then go
into conference with the Demo-
cratic-controlled House of
Representatives next week to
try and resolve their difference
and agree on a compromise.

CBI to warn Japan over imports

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Sir Campbell Fraser, presi-
dent of the Confederation of
British Industry, will lead a
delegation to Japan in July in
the latest bid to persuade the
Japanese to modify their trading
policies - including their
"torrential exports" in highly
concentrated industrial sectors.

The plan, decided at yester-
day's CBI monthly council
meeting, aims at warning the
Japanese that they must do
much more to correct the trade
imbalance with Britain and
Europe if they are not to face
import restrictions across the
European Community.

As well as a moderation in
Japanese exports the CBI team
will be looking for liberalization
of the Japanese home market
and an increase in imports from
European manufacturers.

Sir Campbell leaves for Japan
on July 9 with Mr Derek
Kingsbury, chairman of the
CBI's overseas committee, and
Mr Kenneth Edwards, CBI

deputy director general. In
Tokyo the team plans talks with
the Keidanren (Japanese equiv-
alent to the CBI) the Nikkeiren
(the employers' industrial re-
lations body), the Ministry of
International Trade and Indus-
try (MITI) and the Ministry
Foreign Affairs.

A radical change in the Euro-
Japanese trading relationship is
imperative if Japan is to
preserve her markets in Europe,
Sir Campbell said yesterday.

"If the Japanese wish to
avoid serious restrictions in the
European market, whether
national like (Potters) or
Community-wide, they must
apply themselves to the task of
opening up their own market
with the same dedication as they
penetrate ours," he said.

Until recently the French
Government restricted (mainly
Japanese) video cassette im-
ports by insisting they pass
through small customs office in

Shipping group's shares soar 27p to 10-year high

Trafalgar House buys 5pc stake
in P&O as prelude to bid

By Michael Clark

Trafalgar House, the property
and shipping group headed by
Mr Nigel Brookes has bought 5
per cent of P & O, one of the
most famous names in ship-
ping.

P & O shares soared 27p to a
10-year high 191p on the news,
valuing the group at more than
£280m.

A full bid for P & O now
seems likely, particularly as Mr
Brookes has refused to deny
that his company is preparing
the ground for a takeover.

When asked by The Times on
Monday about the build-up, he
said: "We are hearing lots of
stories all the time about lots of
companies, and we cannot
comment." Yesterday a spokes-
man for the group said they had
nothing to add to this state-
ment.

P & O were told yesterday
morning by Trafalgar House
that it had bought the shares.
Trafalgar House spent £7.1m in
the market at prices of up to
155p a share in the days up to
May 7. But it did not say why it
had bought the shares, how long
it intended to hold them, nor



Inchcape (left) and Brookes: new hand on the helm?

whether it was planning to add
to its holding, according to Mr
Andrew Robb, P & O's finance
director. "We were given no
indication of what their plans
were," he said.

Mr Robb said that should
Trafalgar House try to buy the
company, any bid would have

to be "substantially over the
current market price". The
assets of P & O, as recorded in
its last balance sheet, were
worth 325p a share, he said.

Shipping analysts yesterday
predicted that Trafalgar would
open the bidding at about 200p
a share, improving the terms

later to 225p and then winning
the day with an offer of 250p.
But some thought that an offer
of 300p might be required to
win the backing of the P & O
board.

Mr Oliver Brooks, managing
director of P & O said last night
that a bid from Trafalgar House

would not automatically be
resisted. "We are interested in
these developments. If they
wish to come to us (to talk) of
course they can. But we have no
intention of approaching them."
His information was that a bid
might be in the region of 210p a
share, he said.

P & O has been under the
chairmanship of Lord Inchcape
since the early 1970s when it
was involved in an epic bid
battle with Bovis, the construc-
tion group which it later trade
over. In recent years it has
suffered badly from the re-
cession in shipping and the
fleet, which totalled 450 ships in
the 1960s, has now dwindled to
69 ships. The main contribution
to profits now comes from oil
and financial activities and
Bovis.

Profits have also suffered and
fell last year from £40.9m to
£33.5m.

Trafalgar House, in contrast,
has been on a strong upward
trend, and Mr Brookes said
this year that he was planning to
return to the takeover trail he
followed in the 1960s and early
1970s.

More debts
warning
by bankers

By Michael Prest

More countries may have to
reschedule their international
debts, and existing financing
arrangements might have to be
revised, Sir Jeremy Morse,
chairman of Lloyds Bank, said
yesterday.

As if to give urgency to his
words, Nigeria has formally
requested help from the Inter-
national Monetary Fund despite
being about to agree with its
bank creditors a refinancing of
short-term debts.

Bankers meeting in Brussels
agree that to cut interbank lines
could permanently damage the
financial system. Sir Jeremy
said after a session of a
conference organized by the
American Bankers' Association.
"The stress was on good crisis
management and on fostering
economic growth among the less
developed countries," he said.

Some bankers, prompted by
Tuesday's reports that the Bank
for International Settlements
will grant no more bridging
loans, said in the conference
that the central banks may have
to contribute more to what is
now seen as a second round of
rescheduling.

Mr Jeffrey Garten, of Leh-
man Brothers, the American
investment bank, argued that
the strategy of the last six
months, which relied on an
expansion of world trade,
and economic recovery in the
leading industrial nations was
incomplete and inadequate.

Nigeria, a member of the
Organization of Petroleum
Exporting Countries, is thought
to be ready to sign a refinancing
agreement when it meets bank-
ers in New York tomorrow.
According to the outline deal, it
is understood that Nigeria will
be lent \$1,500m over three years
at 1 1/2 per cent over the London
Interbank Offered Rate.

This agreement covers only
arrears of payments on con-
firmed letters of credit. Nige-
ria's total short-term debt has
been estimated at \$5,000m.
Many banks have suspended
granting letters of credit to
Nigeria.

How much the West African
country wishes to borrow from
the IMF has yet to be revealed.
Its contributions to the Fund
would permit borrowings of up
to £2,600m, and another \$580m
could be available from the
special IMF scheme for exports
earnings compensation.

Uncertainty also still sur-
rounds Brazil's efforts to in-
crease its borrowings through
interbank lines of credit. Some
of the 8 members of the bank
lison group, chaired by Chase
Manhattan, are banking at
\$9,000m in short term bank
credits.

Nationwide is expected to
raise about £150m over the next
12 months and will probably
issue the first tranche of £10m
in the next few weeks.

The facility to raise money
from the wholesale money
markets will reduce appreciably
the pressure on societies which
are now suffering from high
mortgage demand, and insuf-
ficient funds from depositors to
meet home buyers needs.

Nationwide was also one of
the first into the building
society negotiable bond market
and has raised £150m from this
source.

The advantage of certificates
of deposit over building society
negotiable bonds is that there is
no queuing system, and bor-
rowers can enter the certificates
market with greater flexibility.

Anglia Building Society in-
tends to issue certificates of
deposit for the most popular
maturities, one month and
three months.

The Registrar of Friendly
Societies has told building
societies that he wants them to
raise more than 5 per cent of
their money in the wholesale
markets.

If all the top 10 societies enter
the market in the next year
about £3,000m of building
society certificates of deposit
could be issued.

Extel raises Benn
bid to £16m

By Jonathan Clare

United Newspapers was close
yesterday to abandoning its bid
for Benn Brothers, the specialist
publishers, after Extel raised its
bid, the fourth offer to be made
in the battle, with the blessing of
the Benn board.

Extel's new offer values
Benn, including the preference
shares, at about £16m, and is
equivalent to almost 226p per
share. This compares with
United's bid currently worth
205p. It values Benn at about
£15m.

Extel has also offered a full
cash alternative worth nearly
208p per share, in response to
last Friday's cash alternative
from United of 197.2p.

United still believes it can
make Benn more profitable but
is understood to be concerned
that further raising its offer will
dilute its shareholders' earnings
too much.

Mr David Stevens, United's
chairman, yesterday said Extel
was being governed by emotion
rather than commercial con-
siderations.

There are close family ties

BR deal with Godfrey Davis
ruled as anti-competitive

By Andrew Cornelius

The Office of Fair Trading
has censured British Rail for
granting exclusive self-drive car
hire facilities at 73 main
stations to Godfrey Davis
Europcar.

Sir Gordon Borrie, director
general of Fair Trading, said in
a report yesterday that British
Rail had pursued an "anti-
competitive" course of conduct
in making the agreement.

However, the rival car hire
companies including Avis,
Hertz and Swan National -
which have criticized the Rail

Drive scheme will find no
comfort from the report's
conclusion.

Sir Gordon says that since
the total business diverted to
Godfrey Davis by the agree-
ment is insignificant in the
context of the £200m-a-year
self-drive car hire market, no
further action will be taken by
the OFT to refer the agreement
to the Monopolies and Mergers
Commission.

British Rail also headed off
criticism of the arrangement
whereby rival firms are allowed

to advertise at any railway
station by removing the adver-
tising restriction at stations
where Rail Drive facilities are
not available. Sir Gordon sees
no reason to dispute the view
that a restriction of advertising
is necessary at Rail Drive
stations if the scheme is to
operate successfully.

Last night, Mr Bill Dix,
marketing director at Avis, one
of the firms which is trying to
change the arrangement, said
that the company is consulting
its lawyers over the OFT ruling.

Societies
in CDs
venture

By Lorna Bourke

Two building societies an-
nounced yesterday their plans
for moving into the wholesale
money markets, and others are
expected to follow.

Both Nationwide and Anglia
Building Society plan to make
use of the provisions in the new
Finance Act to raise funds by
issuing certificates of deposit.

Until now societies have been
unable to raise money in this
way because of restrictions on
paying interest gross.

Nationwide is expected to
raise about £150m over the next
12 months and will probably
issue the first tranche of £10m
in the next few weeks.

The facility to raise money
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If all the top 10 societies enter
the market in the next year
about £3,000m of building
society certificates of deposit
could be issued.

City Comment

That debt
crisis is
here again

Inconvenient though it
may be in terms of
boredom thresholds, the
international debt crisis is
about to force its way back
into the headlines. The
reason is that several of
those massive deals so
swiftly patched together
from last autumn are
now falling apart.

Commercial bankers on
the Continent, are under-
standably wary at funding
new second-round, equally
short-term operations
forced on them because
debtors cannot meet the
conditions of the first-
round rescheduling.

These doubts boiled to
the surface at a conference
organised by the American
Bankers' Association in
Brussels yesterday. Some
have already had enough.
They complain, in effect,
that they are being
badgered to pile in short-
term money on interbank
lines against their com-
mercial judgment and at the
same time being told that
they cannot expect govern-
ments or international
agencies to bail them out of
any ensuing bad debts.

This could get worse as
the Bank for International
Settlements, which has
supplied \$5bn of bridging
loans to back IMF deals
in ten months, will appar-
ently do so no longer.

Austria's Creditanstalt
made it clear yesterday
that it would not restore its
lines of credit to Brazilian
banks and said only British
banks' were showing the
true spirit of upper lip. The
Austrians insist recovery
must now be based on
long-term solutions, not
short-term money. Then
they might help.

The message is clear.
What were once passed off
as mere liquidity problems
are now seen as long-term
imbalances of trade and
finance that demand co-
ordinated long-term re-
sponses. That is embarrassing
for the leaders meeting at
Williamsburg who have
crossed plans for concerted
new government action off
their agenda.

After all is said
and done

When the affairs of business are over and the last
resolution has been made, then is the time to reflect
upon a time well spent at the Inn on the Park.
It goes without saying that the Inn on the Park is
one of London's more elegant meeting places.
As a business arena, however, this internationally
celebrated hotel at the corner of Hyde Park boasts
facilities second to none.

The superbly appointed suites lend themselves to any
function, whatever the matter in hand, whatever the
numbers involved.

Our famous Ballroom has been entirely redesigned -
even more of an elegant showpiece now - and any
gathering may be held there in a style that is nothing
short of magnificent.

Whilst on the subject of magnificence, there's the
superb cuisine. And the impeccable service.
Our business clientele can expect only the very highest
standards - what else from a hotel whose restaurants
are acknowledged to be the finest in London?

It must be said that a business meeting at the
Inn on the Park will never be a run of the mill affair.
And if it must be said, say it at the Inn on the Park.

To find out more, simply call our
Banqueting Manager, David Petrie on 01-499 0888.



Inn on the Park

Hamilton Place, Park Lane,
London W1A 1AZ.

Fungicide exports rise 99 pc

By Jonathan Davis

Britain's producers of agrochemicals had another record year last year, with total sales rising by 21 per cent to £542.3m.

The British Agrochemicals Association, in its annual report, revealed that export sales were up by 27 per cent to £271.3m while domestic sales rose by 15 per cent to £271.0m.

The association said that the outstanding achievement in the export market was helped by the devaluation of the pound.

British sales of fungicides were up by 18 per cent to £60.9m, and the herbicide market, the largest single sector, increased by 12 per cent to £159.7m. Insecticides sales rose by 7 per cent to £154.1m.

In percentage terms, the gains in the export market were more marked, with fungicides rising by 99 per cent to £17.9m, insecticides by 31 per cent to £85.3m, and herbicides by 17 per cent to £154.1m.

The world market as a whole, however, was more stagnant, with sales increasing by only 2.0 to 2.5 per cent in real terms. Pesticide control legislation remains the key issue facing the industry, and the association says that this now lies with the EEC.

Mr David Anslow, chairman of the British Agrochemicals Association, said that prices fell during 1982, in some cases quite dramatically, hitting the funds available for new research and development.

Insurers' loss cut by mild winter

By Jonathan Clare

The UK underwriting loss for the Sun Alliance and London Insurance company was much lower in the first quarter of this year because of the much milder winter.

This indication of the company's experience so far, was given at yesterday's annual meeting and reflects the results already reported by three big British insurers.

The overseas results were also better, especially in Canada, but much of the improvement was offset by heavier underwriting losses in Australia because of the bush fires there.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK by Sandy McLachlan

Mettoy losses worsen as divisions slip

Mettoy Year to 31.12.82
Pretax loss £3.8m (£2.7m)
Stated loss per share 23.6p (16.5p)
Turnover £25m (£22.2m)
No dividend
Share price 40p, down 1p.

Including the costs of closing the general toys division and the Northampton headquarters, the total loss at Mettoy is just a little worse than expected when it raised £3.1m with February's rights issue.

The total loss which the shareholders are left nursing is £4.5m against the forecast £4.2m. On the other hand, that £3.1m and the £900,000 from the sale of more than four-fifths of its Dragon 32 computer business to investors like the Prudential has reduced borrowings substantially.

Sales were down 11 per cent with particularly difficult export markets during the second-half. The figures are distorted because the sales of miscellaneous plastic pre-school toys produced by the general division were badly down while there was some growth from Dragon computers.

The traditional die-cast toys under the Corgi label will form the backbone of the toy division from now on. But sales there were also down 11 per cent last year, the result of a falling child population which is also maturing at an earlier age.

Exports suffered because the pound was comparatively strong until November and

even now, stronger than it was two months ago, it is causing problems.

This year interest charges will fall with lower borrowings and 200 per cent gearing ratios should be a thing of the past. Orders from this year's toy fairs have been encouraging - with orders up on last year.

But traders remain wary about early deliveries, and reluctant to carry heavy stocks. If Mettoy can get back to breakeven this year it will be pleased with itself but such a target looks ambitious.

A lot of hope lies in the Dragon computer where Mettoy has options to take its stake back up to 35 per cent if profits targets are met. The aim is £2m profits this year but some estimates are for up to £5m.

The big worry is that until Mettoy can get its toy division to stand on its own it will never be independent of a minority stake in Dragon and the good results expected there.

Duport

Duport Year to 31.12.82
Pretax loss £1.1m (£325,000)
Stated loss per share 3.4p (0.7p)
Turnover £58.1m (£72.4m)
Net final dividend, nil
Share price 20½p up ½p.

Duport survived the steel-making crisis in the private sector by the skin of its teeth two years ago. Since then it has continued to rationalize its



METTOY SHARE PRICE



businesses, selling the loss-making Slumberland bed manufacturing operations in Britain and Australia, and closing two foundries during the past year.

However, there is still little for shareholders to cheer about. Figures for the year to January 31, show that pretax losses have increased to £1.1m against £325,000 in 1981 on a turnover down from £72m to £58.1m. And the message from the Duport board is that there are no signs of the much-lauded recovery in any of its main manufacturing areas.

All the company will admit to is that things have stopped getting worse. It adds a laconic note to the effect that if this is what is meant by recovery then: "Yes, we are seeing it."

dividend on first and second preference shares, although payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares has been passed for the second consecutive year. At 2½p the shares are available at option prices to be bought for speculative recovery only. There is a chance of a resumption of dividend payments in the second half of the year but shareholders should not expect too much, too soon.

Eurobonds

Stagnant interest rates, a veritable paper, some of it very complicated, and a drop in the volume of American borrowing have conspired to keep the Eurobond market quiet. Borrowers and lenders alike are essentially waiting for clearer economic indicators, especially in the United States, before they renew trading.

The German bond calendar will be discussed on May 20 and is expected to be smaller than recent months in which German companies have been heavy fund raisers.

The already confused market was further baffled by Monday's cryptic remark from Mr Preston Martin, deputy to Mr Paul Volcker at the United States Federal Reserve, that M1 was no longer a reliable indicator. Does this mean that the Fed has no idea of what is happening, or is it a coded hint that M1 rises could prevent interest rates from falling?

This overall uncertainty has been compounded by the performance of particular sectors of the Eurobond market. Bank issues are only now being properly digested after trading two to three points down over the past month. There is still a view, however, that German and Japanese bank paper is fairly cheap.

Investors also seem to have lost faith in warrants. Until last week, the added spice of acquiring equities was attractive. But falling equity prices have left some gawking premiums.

Indeed, the ICI issue admirably illustrates the density of detail with which investors are expected to grapple. They can buy the paper-cum-warrant for \$114, or the bond ex the warrant for \$98, or the warrant for \$160. They can convert each \$5,000 bond into sterling at a fixed rate of \$1.5775 (present exchange rate \$1.5540) and obtain for the five warrants with each bond 117 ICI shares at 550p (present price 452p).

It is not surprising therefore, that dealers now expect strong demand for straight issues from top quality borrowers rather like the Watney debenture in the British market.

The Japanese Government may come to the market soon and paper such as the Ontario Hydro 10½, 1990 went well. But if United States interest rates do come down and bond prices rise, all that could change too.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE	
Prices in pounds per metric ton unless stated otherwise	
	Y-day's
High grade copper	1146.50-1147.50
Cash	1146.50-1147.50
Three months	1146.50-1147.50
Standard cath (copper)	1146.50-1147.50
Cash	1146.50-1147.50
Three months	1146.50-1147.50
Lead	1146.50-1147.50
Cash	1146.50-1147.50
Three months	1146.50-1147.50
Zinc	1146.50-1147.50
Cash	1146.50-1147.50
Three months	1146.50-1147.50
Aluminium	1146.50-1147.50
Cash	1146.50-1147.50
Three months	1146.50-1147.50
Nickel	1146.50-1147.50
Cash	1146.50-1147.50
Three months	1146.50-1147.50

L.M.E. TURNOVER	
Copper (higher grade): 13,300 tonnes. Standard cathodes: 550 tonnes. Tin: 400 tonnes. Lead: 2,400 tonnes. Zinc: 1,400 tonnes. Silver: 30 tonnes of 10,000 oz. each. Aluminium: 5,800 tonnes. Nickel: 400 tonnes.	
LONDON COMMODITY PRICES	
Rubber in £/cwt (per tonne)	
	Y-day's
Latex	1962-1967
Latex	1968-1972
Latex	1973-1977
Latex	1978-1982
Latex	1983-1987
Latex	1988-1992
Latex	1993-1997
Latex	1998-2002
Latex	2003-2007
Latex	2008-2012
Latex	2013-2017
Latex	2018-2022
Latex	2023-2027
Latex	2028-2032
Latex	2033-2037
Latex	2038-2042
Latex	2043-2047
Latex	2048-2052
Latex	2053-2057
Latex	2058-2062
Latex	2063-2067
Latex	2068-2072
Latex	2073-2077
Latex	2078-2082
Latex	2083-2087
Latex	2088-2092
Latex	2093-2097
Latex	2098-2102
Latex	2103-2107
Latex	2108-2112
Latex	2113-2117
Latex	2118-2122
Latex	2123-2127
Latex	2128-2132
Latex	2133-2137
Latex	2138-2142
Latex	2143-2147
Latex	2148-2152
Latex	2153-2157
Latex	2158-2162
Latex	2163-2167
Latex	2168-2172
Latex	2173-2177
Latex	2178-2182
Latex	2183-2187
Latex	2188-2192
Latex	2193-2197
Latex	2198-2202
Latex	2203-2207
Latex	2208-2212
Latex	2213-2217
Latex	2218-2222
Latex	2223-2227
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Latex	2233-2237
Latex	2238-2242
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Latex	2248-2252
Latex	2253-2257
Latex	2258-2262
Latex	2263-2267
Latex	2268-2272
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Latex	2293-2297
Latex	2298-2302
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Latex	2393-2397
Latex	2398-2402
Latex	2403-2407
Latex	2408-2412
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Latex	2998-3002
Latex	3003-3007
Latex	3008-3012
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Latex	3298-3302
Latex	3303-3307
Latex	3308-3312
Latex	3313-3317
Latex	3318-3322
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Latex	3328-3332
Latex	3333-3337
Latex	3338-3342
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Financial notebook

Why rate reform is always stymied

Few would disagree with Mrs Thatcher that local property rates are "not a good system of taxation". Yet, despite their disproportionate unpopularity among house-owning voters and business alike, despite independent commissions, select committees and a high-powered cabinet committee fruitlessly devoted to redeeming election pledges on domestic rates, no one has come up with a simple way of replacing them.

For householders, rates are far from being a crushing burden, since they pay for only around a sixth of local council spending. The problem with rates is mainly that, unless you are a council tenant, they come in two important demands each year.

Those on PAYE, who never see the tax deducted, probably dread income tax less than the self-employed, who may well pay less tax on the same income, but have to pay it in lumps when the money may already have been spent. In this sense, much of the outcry against domestic rates might be eased by a system of regular payments.

The case against rates on competitive business is more fundamental. Industry and commerce will probably have to pay £6bn in local rates this year, much more than householders.

More important, business will pay as much in rates as it is forecast to pay in corporation tax, even more if you exclude North Sea oil companies.

Corporation tax is a complex affair, intentionally avoided by companies using their profits to expand and hedge round with all sorts of exemptions to make it fairer. And you do not pay anything unless you make a profit or pay a dividend.

Local rates, by contrast, are an unpredictable, unavoidable impost on companies' overhead costs. They bear no relation to industry's ability to pay. There are no regular rebates for the poor.

Rates are part of a ludicrous system that taxes business costs rather than profits. This is not so important for those who can pass on the tax because their competitors face the same impost - such as banks and some retailers. But it is vital for industries competing on price to export or keep out imports.

Industry has two arguments in principle to abolish industrial rates. Most business owners have no vote where their rates are fixed, so business rates play little part in responsible local democracy. Indeed, the reverse applies since local councils which vote the rates have no responsibility for national industry policy.

More directly, industry can point to Britain's successful farmers as a precedent for relief. Agricultural land was relieved of rates in 1928 when farmers struggled with a long depression. That exemption has persisted to these prosperous, protected times.

Ironically, industry was three-quarters derated in 1929 and kept some relief until the prosperous days of 1961. Yet now, it is industry that needs all the help it can get.

As the long wrangling over the National Insurance surcharge showed, no government is eager to forgo a big source of revenue, however much harm its distorting effects may do to the economy. But business rates are in any case subordinated to the politically more important question of domestic rates.

The impasse there arises from a basic problem: the structure of local government is geared to the functions each unit has to perform. The size and pattern of local authorities has been fixed with little or no attention to their tax base.

Hence property rates are a wholly inadequate tax to finance local government functions.

On the other hand there are far too many local government units to allow sales or income taxes to be fixed at different local levels. This would require semi-regional government. That is why rate reform is stymied.

Graham Searjeant

Jonathan Clare looks at Britain's new breed of shopkeepers

Quiet revolution in the high street



Driving force: (from left) Gerald Ronson, Cyril Spencer, Sir Terence Conran, Ralph Halpern, Sir James Hanson

The high street is in turmoil and there are too many opportunities that cannot be ignored, Sir Terence Conran said last week as he unexpectedly, if quietly, bowed out of the chair at J Hepworth after just over a year.

Turmoil is putting it kindly but the message is clear: opportunities were unambiguous with Sir Terence making little secret of his ambitions for the Mothercare half of Habitat Mothercare where he is executive chairman.

But it is not clear whether we are seeing just a recession-induced bloodletting or whether the emergence of the likes of Mr Gerald Ronson and Sir James Hanson as would-be retailers marks the start of a revolution.

A not uncommon view is that the emergence of the new retailers is the last fling of the latter-day Charles Clow. When Mr Ronson was formulating his plans for the Heron Corporation-backed consortium bid for UDS, interest rates were falling and looked set to fall a lot further than they have done.

Property, of which UDS has a great deal, must have looked very attractive to someone who built up Britain's second largest private company on investment in bricks and mortar. The same thoughts were in the minds of the consortium which decided enough was enough and bid for FW Woolworth last year.

Whether those assets - either at Woolworth or UDS - can be realized is a different matter. The second attraction for the new retailers is that retailing is far removed from the problems of manufacturing, an area which Mr Ronson, if not Sir James, has kept well clear of.

Customers of the high street shops have real rising incomes, the management of the business is straightforward, exchange rates do not enter into the picture; indeed the application of any sort of stringent test does not leave active entrepreneurs with many options.

Best of all, retailing is a cash generating business and not a

cash consuming one - something which would appeal equally to Mr Ronson or Sir James. For all the appeal of high technology it can be an expensive thing to dabble in.

Nobody knows whether Mr Ronson of Sir James can run a high street business. Mr Ronson has yet to acquire his shops even if he has secured a spotlight retailer, Mr Cyril Spencer. Sir James is playing his cards so close to his chest that it is still unclear whether he is serious about being a shopkeeper.

The best customers shop for image, not utility

If property is the big attraction, either could be on a hiding to nothing if inflation continues at its low levels with a consequent standstill in property values. The same is true for the pension funds which joined together to buy Woolworth. In fact, long term, the promise of armchair shopping - one of the reasons Sears was keen on fostering the aborted Empire Stores-Grattan merger - and the "office of the future", could make commercial property redundant in investment terms.

In the short term the list of retailers waiting to be picked off

is getting shorter. On any 10-year performance table, Woolworth and UDS would have been propping up the bottom with Debenhams not far above. In simplistic terms, that makes Debenhams next on the hit list, especially with Mr Ronson's rumoured interest. No doubt many entrepreneurs will be looking at tomorrow's figures with more than usual interest. House of Fraser cannot be much further ahead either, though its complicated relationship with Lorrho and the future of Harrods cloud the picture. Eliminate those four and the smell of success begins to waft through - the Burton Group, Marks & Spencer, Habitat, Mothercare and, who knows, maybe even Hepworth.

So why do some retailers succeed when others fail in the same field face a disaster?

The answer is painfully simple. The retail sector is far more mature and much more competitive than anybody believed. "This was disguised for a long period by inflation, which provided an illusion of growth. Retailers suddenly woke up to this, and therefore, we got visible evidence that a number were making laughably low returns", Mr John Richard of Capel-Cure Myers, the stock-brokers, says.

Strip away that illusory growth and you are left with a number of companies with poor

financial control, poor management control and bad buying. You need look no further than UDS or Woolworth. The key to success is the ability to increase market share and generate real volume gains. Burton's likely ability to sell clothes to older women over 25, a market where Hepworth's pioneering Next has been very successful, will stop it becoming another has-been, mature business.

Market share comes from asking the right questions about your customers and what they want, and then following the ones who have money to spend. Customers with aspirations are particularly favoured. They shop in Habitat or even Burton's Top Notch for image, not utility. That is one reason why Mr Ralph Halpern, Burton's chairman, believes that mighty Marks & Spencer will be forced to follow his lead in the not far distant future.

Don't forget that Burton has an old score to settle: Marks & Spencer's foray into convenient menswear hit the traditional Burton suit market hard. Now M&S's staid dominance of the menswear market looks a little more vulnerable than it once did.

Price is not everything, though there is an obvious trade-off between margin and the speed at which goods leave the shelves. In the clothing sector more than any other,

design and quality have become just as important. Price was the watchword only in the days when buyers were stalking Oxford Street to see what the young things were wearing before getting them run off in sweat shops within days.

Hepworth's Next chain was early to spot the change. It started to cater for the young, but not teenagers, customer who wanted sophisticated clothes rather than leopard skin leotards. Burton is breathing hard down its neck with Top Notch departments in Top

This age group will soon hold most high street spending power even though their cash has traditionally been committed to young families and big mortgages.

Menswear is going through a similar change, hence the age group that the new-look Hepworth is pinning for in the colour supplements.

In terms of product, leisure is the area which will grow. So we have burgeoning chains of sports shops, sportswear in the traditional clothes shops and Sears' decision to switch away from the food and towards leisure goods in its department stores.

Successful retailing depends on design flair: this may explain the attraction of Mothercare to Sir Terence Conran and his decision to clear the decks by leaving Hepworth. Despite the success of Habitat, his design strength could be even better fitted to clothing because fashion changes in furniture so seldom.

If a retailer can get all three points right, personality is an added bonus. The common thread between the Lord Siffrids, Ralph Halpern, Cyril Spencer and Sir Terence Conrans of this world is that they have the drive and motivation to put their plans into effect.

Whether they could do something with the traditional department stores is a moot point. The future there looks gloomy. House of Fraser is an uninspiring retailer but Harrods has weathered the recession much better than its traditional departmental stores. An improvement should come with greater spending and more tourists in London - but it will not be of the management's making.

Sears' department stores are an even more extreme case. Apart from Selfridges, they are largely provincial. This means they have felt the sharp end of recession with many of their customers unemployed. The way ahead, both short term and long term, is unclear.

Successful retailing depends on design flair

Shops and Expressions in Dorothy Perkins. And Mr Halpern would dearly like to buy the Richard Shops chain from Sir James, its new owner, to form a ready-made chain to corner that market.

There are two reasons for this change in emphasis. First, high teenage unemployment means they are no longer as free-spending as they were. Second, demographic changes mean that the average age of women is increasing so that the bulk of potential customers will fall into the 25-plus bracket.

Tesco calls for action on retail jobs

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The quickening pace of information technology in industries like retailing makes it unlikely that the service industries will continue indefinitely to absorb the job losses in manufacturing, according to Mr Donald Harris, director of distribution, administration and computing at Tesco Stores.

In the latest of Tesco's occasional papers exploring the future of retailing he said that in 30 years to 1980 the manufacturing workforce fell by 35 per cent to 5.8 million, with the majority of the job losses absorbed by service industries which showed a near 31 per cent increase to 13.01 million.

The distributive trades now employed one in eight of Britain's workforce and generated more than 10 per cent of the gross national product.

There had been suggestions that by 1990 the application of advanced technology systems to the distributive industry could lead to a 10 per cent cut in its workforce. That would mean 250,000 lost jobs, said Mr Harris.

A recent University of Loughborough study forecast a 12 per cent decline in the workforce of the big five clearing banks by 1990, eliminating 25,000 jobs, he added.

Meanwhile, the National Economic Development Council forecast recently that there would be little reduction in the present, unacceptably high levels of unemployment in the years immediately ahead.

A positive attitude towards the introduction of high technology was necessary to secure economic stability for economic growth, Mr Harris said.

There were more than 40 stores in Britain with electronic point of sale systems, but estimates suggested that more than 200,000 installations would be operational by 1985 at an investment cost of about £600m.

"Counter Revolution: The Tesco Papers 1975-1982 (Tesco Stores, Delamare Road, Chesham, Herts EN8 9SL: £2 plus postage). IT and the Distribution Trades, by Donald Harris, from Tesco Stores.

CONCEPT AND PRACTICE OF MANAGEMENT IN UNILEVER

"We have some basic principles that, even in changing times, endure."

Mr. Kenneth Durham, Chairman of Unilever PLC, examined the strengths of Unilever's managerial philosophy in a speech at the Annual General Meeting on Wednesday, 18 May 1983. This is a summary of some of the points he made.

The sheer size of a company like Unilever means that it has an important economic influence in those parts of the world in which it operates. Equally Unilever is affected by a wide and varying economic environment.

The next decade will be a period of heightened difficulties for big business; difficulties stemming largely from an unpredictable world economy and the political and social instabilities consequent on a period of low economic activity and high unemployment.

As we devise our strategies and put together plans for the future, we draw on two important strengths of Unilever. The first is the flexible and pragmatic approach we have to problems, and the second is the fact that we have some basic and guiding principles that, even in changing times, endure.

- In spite of recession, we continue with our long-term plans for management development and we continually seek to recruit and train top quality people who will be able to guide the Company in the years ahead.
- We maintain an overall strong financial position to enable us to meet any contingencies. This provides us with the flexibility to ensure that the operational requirements of the business are not constrained by lack of finance. At the end of last year our gearing stood at 26% and our net liquid funds amounted to £389 million.
- Our investment remains at a high level and we continue to allocate resources to the latest developments in technology. We actively seek growth, both from investment in organic development and, when necessary, by acquisition. In 1982 we invested £431 million and spent £76 million on acquisitions.

- We constantly strive for greater efficiency, whether it be in our use of funds, in our factories, our distribution systems, or in our Head Offices. We have consistently achieved significant productivity increases even in the absence of volume growth, and productivity has increased on average by 5½% over the last five years.
- We support strong brands by theme advertising and we actively co-operate with the trade. We continue to improve the quality of our products and we constantly seek for innovative ideas for new products. Consequently we maintain in real terms our research effort and in 1982 we actually increased it. This we consider central to our plans for future growth and development.
- Our organisation is built on short communication lines and delegation. It is a management philosophy which means that our subsidiary companies have the freedom to act within an overall Unilever Plan. At the centre we are concerned only with those matters which are essential to the long-term objectives of the Company as a whole and which relate to evaluation of performance against plans.

These enduring principles are the essential pillars of our business and each has been tried and proven in operation. These principles give us a flexibility which, despite our size, allows us to react quickly to changes in the economic environment.

Managing for Change

This flexibility is important because, despite our firm commitment to long-term objectives and strategies, we have to run the business in the short term, taking account of the realities of the existing situation. That is why our basic plans, whilst reflecting the strategic aims, are relatively short-term and do not extend more than two years from the planning year.

As I have already said, the essence of our concept of management is that of decentralisation and we organise and run our business on that basis. We believe that we derive great strength from our 500 or so

individual operating companies and they have a large degree of autonomy. They are autonomous in the sense that, within a broad Unilever policy framework, their boards are free to conduct their company affairs. Our business is largely, although not entirely, in branded and packaged consumer products and this means that we must know the local market-place well and understand its basic requirements if we are successfully to satisfy its needs. This usually means that we also have to manufacture in the country concerned.

The autonomy of these companies and the preservation of their own character is one of the most typical features of Unilever. That our subsidiary companies operate mostly under their own names, rather than under the name of Unilever, is part of this philosophy of decentralisation. It also means that the decisions are taken, as far as possible, by the management of the operating companies. They are closest to the market-place and they know best the requirements of the consumer, both now and for the future.

But we ensure that the total strength of Unilever is greater than that of the sum of its individual units. This is one of the key tasks of the three-man Special Committee which oversees the business as a whole, and of which I form a part together with the Chairman of Unilever NV, and one other member of our main board. In doing this job we are supported by central specialist divisions like Personnel, Finance, Research and Engineering, and others.

We believe this system of active decentralisation encourages initiative and innovation, and develops managerial and entrepreneurial skills, all of which are vital ingredients in the success of the business.

If you would like to receive a copy of Mr Durham's speech please complete this coupon

To: Public Relations Department, Unilever PLC, P.O. Box 68, Unilever House, London EC4P 4BQ.

Name _____

Address _____

Granville & Co Limited.
(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingales & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lavat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982 83	High	Low	Company	Price	Div	Div Yield	Yield %	P/E	Index
142	120	118	Am. Brit. Ind. Ord.	134	-	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
158	117	115	Am. Brit. Ind. CULS	151	-	10.0	6.6	-	-
74	57	55	Airsprung Group	63	+1	6.1	9.7	18.0	18.0
46	28	26	Armistice & Rhodes	38	-	4.3	15.4	3.1	5.3
345	197	195	Barton Hill	245	+5	11.4	3.2	14.3	18.3
180	100	98	CCIL 11.0% Conv Pref	149	-1	15.7	10.5	-	-
270	210	208	Cinco Group	210	-	17.6	8.4	-	-
86	46	44	Deborah Services	46	-1	6.0	13.0	3.0	8.2
97½	77	75	Frank Horsell	96	-	-	-	8.0	8.6
96	75½	73½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87	94½	-	8.7	9.2	10.5	11.3
83	61	59	Frederick Parker	62	-	7.1	11.5	3.9	6.2
55	34	32	George Blair	34	-	-	-	5.9	12.3
100	74	72	Ind. Free Castings	76	-	7.3	9.6	9.7	12.3
175	100	98	Isit Conv Pref	175	-	15.7	9.0	-	-
149	94	92	Jackson Group	149	+1	7.5	5.0	4.6	9.5
225	111	109	James Burroughs	223	-	9.6	4.3	16.3	18.1
260	148	146	Robert Jenkins	148	-	30.0	18.5	1.6	23.5
83	54	52	Scrimshaw "A"	57	-	8.7	8.5	10.3	10.5
197	110	108	Torday & Cadell	112	+2	11.4	10.3	5.0	8.6
39	31	29	Unilock Holdings	26	-	0.46	1.9	-	-
85	64	62	Walter Alexander	67	-	6.4	9.6	4.8	6.9
270	214	212	W. S. Yates	265	-	17.1	6.5	4.1	8.5

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of Sun Alliance and London Insurance plc was held yesterday at the Head Office of the Company in Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2.

Lord Aldington, the Chairman, presided and in addressing the Meeting stated:-

"I have two things to add to my statement. First about Board appointments. You will like to know that my colleagues intend at the next Board Meeting to elect Mr Henry Lambert as a Deputy Chairman, jointly with Lord Aberconway. They also intend to elect Sir Derrick Holden-Brown as a Vice Chairman jointly with Lord Crawford.

Second, in accordance with the practice that has been developed in recent years in the first quarter of 1983, I must emphasise - as I have always said - that the estimated results for one quarter cannot be considered as a reliable guide for the outcome of the full year.

At home our underwriting loss was substantially lower than in 1982, largely because in 1983 we were much less heavily affected by weather claims.

Overseas results were better in a number of countries including Canada, but that improvement was offset by an increase in the underwriting loss in Australia, largely caused by the bush fires which we estimate cost us nearly £3½ million.

Our Reinsurance experience I am sorry to tell you continues bad, indeed it has further worsened.

There was a satisfactory growth in Investment Income.

And overall, in contrast to 1982, we estimate that there was a profit in the first quarter."

A Vote of Thanks to the Directors and Staff was proposed by Mr A. V. Alexander.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on basis of over £10,000. 6m, 12m, 24m and over £50,000. 7½%, £20,000 and over 8½%.

Redfearn Glass goes deeper into the red

adjusted for last year's scrip issue, to 6.28p.

The latest results follow two very difficult years for Hartwells, 1980 being the best previous year with pretax profits of £2.86m.

while that of the heating services and bulk fuel oil distribution section rose from £42.6m to £44.25m.

With earnings per share up from 9.3p (adjusted) to 14.2p, the total dividend, on a gross basis, is being lifted from 5.62p,

ABRIDGED PARTICULARS

The company traditionally makes little or no profit in the first half because of the long period of closure in production over Christmas when there are furnace repairs. The continued deterioration in the market for glass containers is another factor. The half year dividend has consequently been passed.

Pretax losses rose from £624,000 in the comparable period of last year to £982,000 on sales about 3 per cent lower at £31m.

Redfearn claims to have held its share of the market at about 17 per cent, but it was hit by a

Sales to the spirits industry were much lower. While there is reason to believe they will recover during the remainder of the year, the market for soft drink glass containers is on a long term decline with alternative forms of packaging in increasing use.

The company said that while there are opportunities for improving its position in the market, the outlook for glass containers was not encouraging and that continued adjustments to the cost base are necessary. The company had already announced a series of measures including a further 300 redundancies and this programme was being accelerated.

Record profits for British Midland

Anglo American Agriculture has arranged arrangements whereby Anglo American will issue up to 10m new ordinary shares of 25p each at 40p per share. Noble Grossart, who have been appointed merchant bankers to Anglo American, have expressed a preference for both existing and new holders of Anglo American and to prospective institutional investors, together with the report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1983. Anglo American is the only United Kingdom-based public company with a direct and undiluted participation in the ownership and active management of permanent crop estates in the United States. Anglo American should provide the means for investors to participate in the sector which principally comprises grapes, citrus, nuts and other tree

● Cape Industries' chairman told the annual meeting that since the end of the year he can report some further encouraging signs. The insulation market has improved considerably and in some other companies sales are somewhat ahead of last year. Overall profits are higher and rather better than expectations.

● **North Surrey Water Co.** - The offer for sale by tender of £2m, 7 per cent redeemable prelt stock, £168, at a minimum price of issue of £168, £1m of stock, attracted applications for £321,700 of stock, and underwriters will be required to take up the balance.

● **East Anglia Water Co.** - The offer for sale by tender of £4m, 7 per cent redeemable prelt stock, £168, at a minimum price of issue of £168, £1m of stock, attracted applications for £353,000 of stock, and underwriters will be required to take up the balance.

Roffe & Nolan Computer Services
(quoted on the U.S.M.)
Year to 28.2.83
Pretax profit, £321,000 (£300,000)
Stated earnings, 10.0p (9.1p)
Turnover, £1.82m (£1.35m)
Net dividend, 2.75p (2.5p)

Canvermoor (quoted on the U.S.M.)
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £112,000 (£182,000)
Turnover, £1.18m (£955,000)
Net interim dividend, 1.2p (nil)

Irish Distiller (figures in Irish currency)
 Half-year to 31.3.83
 Pretax profit, £4.64m (£4.44m)
 Stated earnings, 9.55p (9.53p)
 Turnover, £71.12m (£76.14m)
 Net interim dividend, 1.5p (1.1p)

**British-Borneo Petroleum
Syndicate**
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.15m (£354,000)
Net dividend, 12.8p (12.8p)

Ambrose Investment Trust
Year to 31.3.83

Year to 31.3.83
Pretax income, £749,000
(£742,000)
Net dividend, 7.8p (7.3p)

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British Midland Airways, which claims to be the country's largest independent domestic airline, is expected to announce record profits for last year. The previous record was in 1977 when it made £1.6m.

Mr Michael Bishop, chairman and managing director

financial improvement was expected this year, Mr Bishop said.

He was speaking after taking delivery from the state-owned Short Bros in Belfast of the airline's first 36-seater 360 regional airliner which goes into service today.

Initially the new £2.25m turbo-prop aircraft will fly scheduled links as a commuter service between Birmingham and East Midlands airports and

two to three years. The company, which operates a fleet of 23 aircraft on 26 domestic routes, claims to have the largest passenger volume in Britain after British Airways. Last year it carried 1.5 million passengers and this year expects to carry 1.75 million.

Profits for last year, which will be announced in the next few weeks, had been achieved without the benefit of the 50 per cent tax concession on which BMA began operations last October, and as a result, further

Mr Bishop said that the company would be ordering a second 360 next year to replace the one it has on short lease.

BMA is planning to increase its routes by operating into Belfast Harbour Airport at Sydenham, the home of Shorts.

BMA will be the fourth British operator to put the 360 into service, and it is also flying with Genair of Humberstone, and Air Ecosse and Loganair of Scotland.

Unprofitability 'is causing reinsurance rates to rise'

By Lorna Bourke

Unprofitability in the reinsurance market is leading to some hardening of rates according to Mercantile and General Reinsurance, one of the top 10 reinsurance companies in the world and the biggest in the United Kingdom.

reinsurance, brokers, and supervisory authorities," says M&G.

This is an oblique reference to problems at Lloyd's of London where underwriters have laid off risks through a string of reinsurers and sometimes had difficulty in obtaining

"We believe that this demonstration of financial strength and realistic reserves is appropriate at a time when the insurance reinsurance market is rightly coming under increasing scrutiny from purchasers of insurance and from the government on a claim."

"Our hope that continued unprofitability would lead to a hardening of the reinsurance market is showing some signs of fulfillment. During the last renewal season there was evidence that an increasing number of reinsurers were prepared to lose business rather than continue at unrealistic and unprofitable levels. It also has become more significant withdrawals from the reinsurance market," it said.

Wave-power pressure

By David Young

Vickers, the engineering group, has accused the Department of Energy of siphoning off the development of wave-power as a source of electricity for remote coastal areas.

The group's subsidiary Vickers Design and Projects has spent the past five years studying wave-power technology as a pilot power station's life is accepted. The Department of Energy has now ended funding for continued feasibility studies because, say Vickers, of funds being channelled towards the nuclear programme.

Offer for Sale by Tender
by
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 No. 11739141

ordinary shares of 2p each at a minimum tender price of
the, the price tendered being payable in full on application

Authorised		Issued and now being issued fully paid
£115,000	Ordinary shares of 2p each	£110,000

The Application List for the shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 24th May, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter. Copies of the Prospectus (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered), with Application Forms, are available from:

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited.
New Issue Department,
21 Austin Friars.

Rowe & Pitman.
City-Gate House,
39-45 Finsbury Square.

Morgan Grenfell (Scotland) Limited.
35 St Andrew Square,
Edinburgh.

New Issues Department,
Drapers Gardens,
12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2

5 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham. 117 St. Mary Street, Cardiff. 80 George Street, Edinburgh.
14 Blythswood Square, Glasgow. 8 Park Row, Leeds. 53 King Street, Manchester.
33 Corn Street, Bristol. 23 Castle Street, Liverpool.

The Offer for Sale is advertised in full with an Application Form in the Financial Times and the Daily Telegraph today.

WALL STREET

[illegible]

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

[illegible][illegible]

RACING

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person's face, heavily shadowed and grainy, appearing to be a close-up portrait. The image is characterized by extreme contrast, with deep blacks and bright whites, giving it a stark, almost abstract quality. The features are difficult to discern due to the heavy shadows and high contrast.

[illegible]

RACING: OAKS TRIAL AT GOODWOOD

Hardihostess holds the key

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

After heavy overnight and early morning rain, racing at Goodwood yesterday only got the go-ahead from the stewards after an inspection of the course at 11am. Against that depressing backdrop, the programme will be vulnerable if there are any more storms. Anyone intending going there this afternoon would be well advised to keep tuned in to the radio for the latest bulletins.

If the programme does survive the spotlight will be on the Lupe Stakes, the last recognized trial for the Oaks run in this country. Having finished third behind Give Thanks and Comorant Wood in a similar race at Lingfield 13 days ago, Hardihostess must have a good chance of increasing her paddock value which is already considerable as she is a half sister to the Derby winner Shirley Heights by Be My Guest, a stallion who has made such an impact at stud in only three years.

The disappointing aspect of today's race, is, Dick Hertz's decision not to run Air Ditch, a gelding who has such smart form in France last year. Hertz is waiting for the ground to improve and more who won the French 1000 instead relies on Mytina whose



Dick Hertz relies on Mytina.

Later, in the day some spectacular bred filly will be in the United Dominion Thru Stakes. For instance, they do not come much better bred than either Desert Broom or Magdalena. Desert Broom is by Alford's sire, Exclusive Nuts, who is the sire of the dual Arc winner Alford. Her daughter, Alice, France, also won the Arc in her heyday. Desert Broom has not run before whereas Magdalena has and what is more she shows a degree of promise when she did go to Newbury. By Northern Hemisphere, one of the world's most influential stallions, out of a mare who won the French 1000 Guineas and their Oaks, Mag-

Newbury last month, is preferred to Deutschemark for the Ragsdale maiden stakes which is restricted to jockeys who did not ride more than 25 winners last year.

Otherwise the day could easily belong to Syd Woodman who trains within sight of the course at Lavant. Not surprisingly, his stable commands a great following at Goodwood and on Tuesday the faithful Webster won the last race. Today Morse Pip (2.30) and Toponi (4.30) have good chances of adding to the haul, especially Morse Pip in round four of the Daily Mirror Apprentices Championship. Morse Pip won two such races last season.

Henry Cecil's disappointing 2000 Guineas favourite Dittie makes his second appearance of the season in the seven furlongs Heron Stakes at Kempton on Monday evening.

Impressive Lingfield and York winner Give Thanks runs in the Gallinule Stakes at the Curragh on Sunday. Declan Gillespie rides. Her trainer, Jim Bolger, will be doubly represented in the Goffs Irish 1,000 Guineas on the same programme by Flame Of Tara (D. Gilson) and Glasgow Lady (P. Gilson).

Goodwood

Draw average: high numbers best

Tote: double 3.0, 4.0, Treble 2.30, 3.0 & 3.30 races

(Television (BBC2) 2.30, 3.0 & 3.30 races)

2.0 RAUGHMERE STAKES (3-y-o maidens; £3,300; 1m) (16 runners)

102 90- BREZZY GLEN (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
103 90-00- DEUTSCHMARK (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
104 90-00- DEUTSCHMARK (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
105 90-00- DEUTSCHMARK (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
106 90-00- DEUTSCHMARK (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
107 90-00- DEUTSCHMARK (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
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114 90-00- DEUTSCHMARK (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
115 90-00- DEUTSCHMARK (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
116 90-00- DEUTSCHMARK (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0

6-4 Waterhead, 7-2 Deutschemark, 9-2 Rula, 10-11 Vitor, 12-13 Cutting Edge, 20 others.

2.30 DAILY MIRROR HANDICAP (apprentices; £2,657; 5f) (18)

201 92-30-00- OLD DOMINION (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
202 92-30-00- OLD DOMINION (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
203 92-30-00- OLD DOMINION (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
204 92-30-00- OLD DOMINION (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
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215 92-30-00- OLD DOMINION (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0
216 92-30-00- OLD DOMINION (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-0

7-2 Morse Pip, 4-10 A Jervis, 5-11 Master Cawston, 6-11 George, 8-11 George, 9-11 George, 10-11 George, 11-11 George, 12-11 George, 13-11 George, 14-11 George, 15-11 George, 16-11 George, 17-11 George, 18-11 George, 19-11 George, 20-11 George, 21-11 George, 22-11 George, 23-11 George, 24-11 George, 25-11 George, 26-11 George, 27-11 George, 28-11 George, 29-11 George, 30-11 George, 31-11 George, 32-11 George, 33-11 George, 34-11 George, 35-11 George, 36-11 George, 37-11 George, 38-11 George, 39-11 George, 40-11 George, 41-11 George, 42-11 George, 43-11 George, 44-11 George, 45-11 George, 46-11 George, 47-11 George, 48-11 George, 49-11 George, 50-11 George, 51-11 George, 52-11 George, 53-11 George, 54-11 George, 55-11 George, 56-11 George, 57-11 George, 58-11 George, 59-11 George, 60-11 George, 61-11 George, 62-11 George, 63-11 George, 64-11 George, 65-11 George, 66-11 George, 67-11 George, 68-11 George, 69-11 George, 70-11 George, 71-11 George, 72-11 George, 73-11 George, 74-11 George, 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Opportunities

HORIZONS

The tide turns for alternatives

The energy industry is in a shambles: oil prices yo-yo; coal is beset by the problem of uneconomic pits; nuclear power is so controversial that many doubt its future; gas is preparing for the day when North Sea supplies are exhausted. So it is not surprising that an embryo alternative energy industry is emerging, offering career prospects as long-term as the renewable energy sources themselves.

Behind the scenes there are already thousands of people quietly getting on and preparing to meet the energy needs of the twenty-first century. Many big employers, across a surprisingly wide range of industries, are ploughing money and time into harnessing the energy of wind, wave and sun, and the chances are that they will get their investment back many times over.

Scientists, engineers and many other professionals interested in the long-term challenge of alternative energy sources are being offered opportunities open to them. You don't have to join a hippy commune to work on a windmill.

Before looking at specific jobs and projects, however, it is important to set the context. There are at least eight

Edward Fennell, in the first of two articles, looks at job prospects in renewable energy

forms of renewable energy - wind, wave, tidal, solar, hot dry rock, aquifer, biofuels and hydro power. In addition there are also non-renewable alternatives to conventional fuels. It all adds up to a highly complex picture, made even more so by the major possibilities of saving energy through conservation policies and energy-saving design.

Current government support for R & D in "renewables" is sizable but tends to vary in proportion to the cost of oil. If oil prices are low, interest in the "renewable" alternative is not so great, so the support is not so high. The field depends purely on their price, relative to what is already on offer.

None the less, most observers are convinced that we are at the dawn of a new energy age, with the job prospects which go with that. As David Mellor, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said last year: "We

have a renewable programme that faces up to the challenge of the future. Several of the renewables are nearing or have entered the stage of commercial application, not only for the home market but also for exports. I trust that British industry will take note of these opportunities."

The complexity of the projects has involved the building up of interdisciplinary teams where the skills of, for example, geologists, chemists, physicists, computer scientists, mathematicians, drilling technologists and oceanographers might all be required. Alternative energy might be "natural" but the technology is very complicated and pollution could still result. By playing around with the wind or tides or by pumping up and dispersing hot brine (as in geothermal aquifers), local ecologies can easily be adversely affected. So there is also an important role for environmental scientists to monitor the impact of renewable energy projects.

The money for renewable energy work is coming from the government, from the EEC, from industry and from the universities. Next week I shall examine where the jobs are and which projects are proving most promising.

Don't overlook the fringe

If the benefits are good, a lower base salary could be attractive says David Clutterbuck

The true cost of maintaining a professional employee or manager in London is more than two and a half times his salary, calculates a major British company. Even outside the capital, the figure is probably not that much less. About 10 per cent of the total cost - that is, an amount equivalent to half his gross pay, lies in what is loosely called "benefits".

To most people benefits means little more than a company car and a pension scheme, perhaps with private health insurance thrown in. But the range of benefits, many of them worth a great deal in cash terms, which companies offer can and do vary greatly. In looking at the terms of a new job it pays to examine closely what the various benefits offered are worth to you, in your particular circumstances. What looks like an attractive offer from a salary point of view may in fact be worth less than one with a lower base salary and better perks.

The basic pension and health insurances may all be either contributory or non-contributory, for example. Although you still have to pay some national insurance, a non-contributory scheme can cut your outlay considerably, or allow you to invest in a private insurance, which you control.

In addition, there is a whole variety of perks, which the company can provide, often at marginal cost, but which can save you a great deal of cash. Some companies provide suits to "executive line" employees who have constant contact with the public. After a while, the suits may be sold to the employees at second hand value, on

the ground that to a professional or managerial employee a suit is as much a working uniform as overalls are to a mechanic.

This kind of benefit is relatively easy to value. Other common examples include:

- rail travel vouchers (taxable but well worth having) or interest-free loans to buy annual season tickets;
- newspapers and magazines, for anyone who has an obvious need to keep in touch with business news;
- full or part payment for night classes or correspondence courses;
- club memberships;
- free or subsidised housing (although the Chancellor caught this firmly in his net in the recent budget, partly as a result of the row over Marks & Spencer executives living at low rents in very expensive company owned houses);
- the opportunity to take the spouse on one or more business trips a year (some companies encourage this because it helps contain work/family conflict. It also helps form closer business relationships with foreign clients, who are much more likely to invite the businessman home to dinner if his wife is travelling with him);
- discounts on company goods and services. These tend to vary in value according to what the company produces, but can represent substan-

tial savings. Building society and bank employees, for example, usually enjoy highly preferential mortgage terms.

Computer companies often offer substantial discounts on microcomputers. IBM, for example, knocks off 30 per cent of the retail price to employees. Apple Corp., however, goes much further. It gives employees with six months' service a £2,000 microcomputer and accessories free.

The company believes the gift more than repays itself because the employees become totally familiar with the product. They also develop new software in their spare time, which Apple can sell to customers.

Some companies also run travel and theatre agencies for their employees, passing on the agency discount in reduced prices. Less easy to value are the miscellaneous services provided by a growing number of companies. The personnel executive for a new commonplace in the United States, is gradually finding its way into British companies. So too is advice on pensions and legal problems which can be bought on a company-wide basis for a very small outlay per head.

By and large, these benefits are not normally discussed at job interviews. They are left for you to absorb once you have joined the company. If, however, you are yourself at the beginning with a checklist of what benefits would be of greatest value to you, you may see a new job offer in a very different light.

The author is a management author and director of ITEM (Publishers) Ltd.

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We are a City firm of solicitors with a Tax Department dealing primarily with corporate and commercial tax matters.

We wish to appoint a person to be responsible for reviewing and administering the Tax Department's information system.

The Tax Department's information system (which comprises information gathered through the Department's work, from Revenue statements, articles, etc.) has been built up over a number of years. The system is now maintained on computer in a specially designed programme in order to assist retrieval of the material.

Applicants should have a legal or accountancy background with specialist knowledge of technical corporate and commercial tax matters. Experience in librarianship, indexing or academic research would be an advantage. Applicants should be capable of analysing, indexing and cross-referencing a wide variety of written material with a technical tax content. Training will be given for those with no knowledge of computers.

In addition the appropriate applicant might also be asked to research and prepare technical papers on taxation topics.

The nature of the assignment would not necessarily involve full time attendance at the office or regular office hours.

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Candidates should normally have a degree in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Sanskrit or another language of one of the areas concerned and should preferably also have qualifications, experience or interests in the material culture of the Islamic world, the sub-continent of India or South-East Asia.

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Job description and application form available from: Rev. Basil Amey, 2, Eaton Gate, London, SW1W 9BL. Tel: 01-730 9611. Closing date for applications: Wednesday 8th June 1983.

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Box No. 0120 H The Times

Tory pledge of union and council reform

Continued from page 1

defence, employment and prosperity - with the defence of Britain's "traditional liberties and distinctive way of life" as the most vital decision for the voters.

Bogus social contracts and government overspending are not, she writes, the answer to unemployment.

The manifesto deals with the consequences of breaking up the metropolitan authorities. In London, there will be a transport authority to run trains and buses. Education in inner London will be run, in place of ILEA, by a joint board of borough representatives over which ministers are apparently confident they can exercise close financial control.

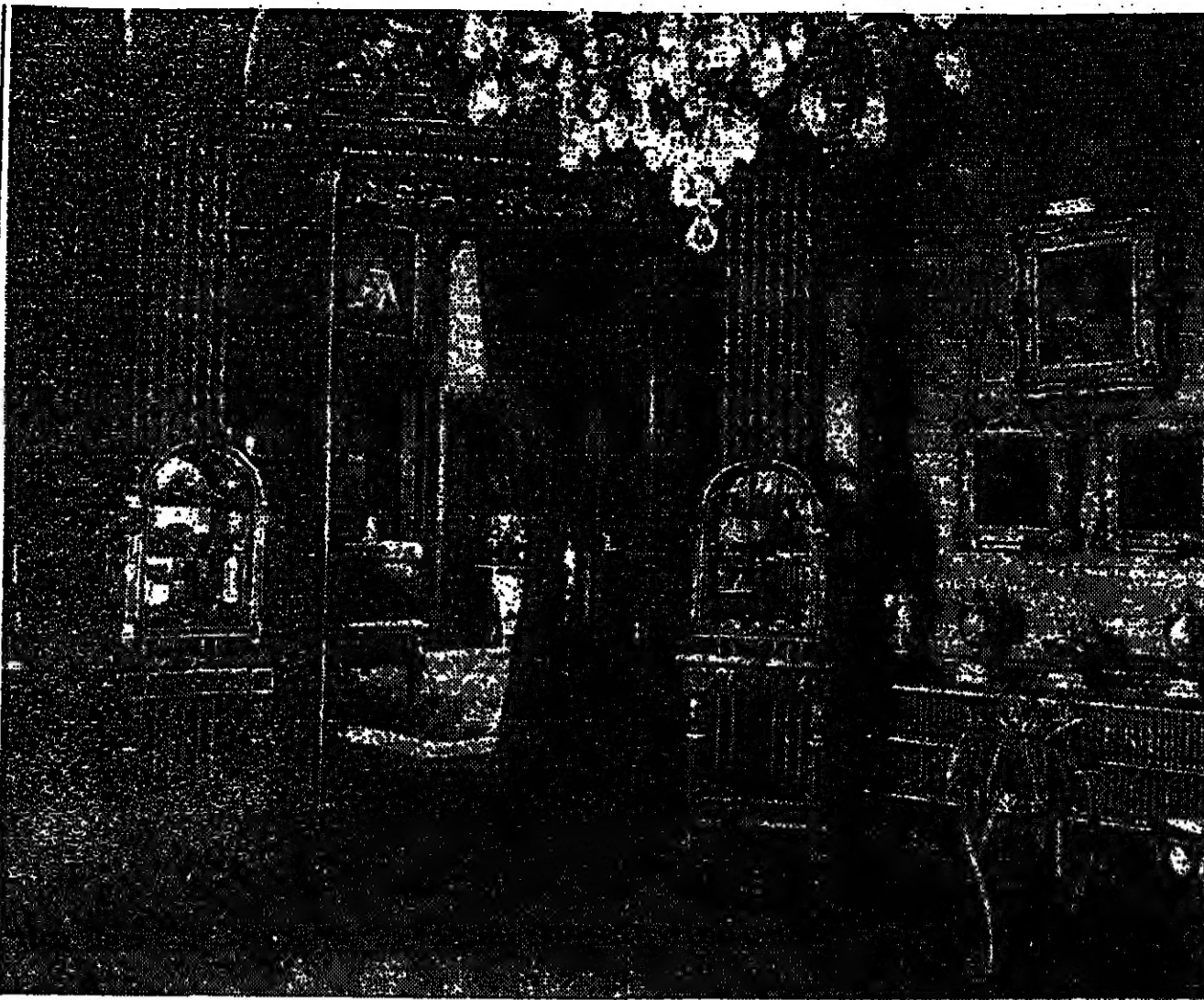
Other specific proposals include legislation to deal with violent and obscene video cassettes and reform of the divorce laws, with particular reference to financial arrangements, as recommended by the Law Commission in 1981.

Among ideas for which the time has not been judged ripe are several in the field of education. There is no mention of loans for students in lieu of supplementation of grants, and plans for education vouchers, long favoured by Sir Keith Joseph, have again been put aside. There is strong resistance in the party to both lines of thought.

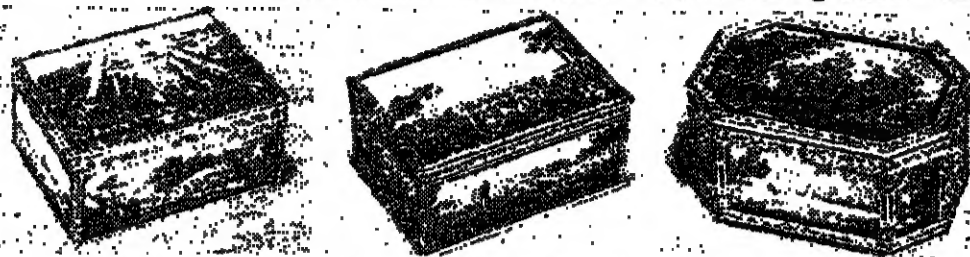
The Prime Minister, unveiling the manifesto with seven attendant Cabinet ministers at Conservative Central Office, described it as robust, with some policies representing continuity and others representing change.

Lower inflation was a continuous policy. Lower direct taxes on individuals was another, "very helpful on jobs". The press were invited to compare the cost of the manifesto proposals, already published in the Government's expenditure plans, with other proposals on offer.

"We were dead broke in 1976", after two years of Labour government, Mrs Thatcher said. Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said it was astounding that it was necessary to provide for the election, at least every five years, of trade union leaders by their members. But accounts by Mr Frank Chapple, the electricians' leader, of manipulation and intimidation proved the need.



Superb furniture and rare woods: The tower drawing room at Waddesdon.



Three of the stolen gold snuff-boxes, the first two by Van Burenbergh.

Disposal headache for thieves

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The thieves who struck at Waddesdon Manor, near Aylesbury, are likely to have the greatest difficulty in finding buyers for the stolen works of art, it is their intention.

All the pieces have been photographed and carefully studied. They are described and illustrated in the sumptuous catalogue of the collection, which have been published on behalf of the National Trust.

Thus any dealer knowing enough, say, of French eighteenth-century gold boxes to understand the true market value of such treasures would be able to recognize instantly

where the pieces come from. They are just too famous to sell overtly in Britain or any other country. In specialized fields, French, German or American dealers would be as familiar with the collection.

In this case the thieves cannot do a deal with the insurers either, since it is National Trust policy not to insure its treasures except against breakage. It argues that such treasures are irreplaceable, so there is no point in insuring.

An official of the trust, however, said yesterday that if the thieves were after a ransom he hoped they would get in touch.

The only way of making

money on the theft would seem to be a sale to a collector who is prepared to buy stolen goods and keep his collection hidden. There are always said to be such collectors in South America.

The pieces could be broken up and melted down to obtain the constituent jewels and gold, but only a tiny fraction of the true value would be realized.

Waddesdon Manor is a fairy tale celebration of Rothschild taste. The building is a palace in French Renaissance style built in the 1870s for Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild to house his superb collection of works of art, with an emphasis on the French eighteenth century.

Lone thief takes art treasures

Continued from page 1

cludes Sevres vases, paintings, carpets and furniture but the burglar made straight for the cabinets with their easily portable contents.

The police said that he entered the house at 3.55am yesterday, an hour before dawn. He propped a wooden ladder against a tall window secluded from the terrace of the building, opened a smaller window at the top and then climbed down the other side using a rope ladder.

He was on his way to safety as police from Aylesbury raced to the house alerted by what is described as a sophisticated security system.

Yesterday the National Trust would not discuss the security systems for the manor. The security staff are Trust employees but the Trust takes professional outside advice on the systems that they use.

Unlike some country homes Waddesdon does not have any perimeter wall.

Damascus rebuffs American mission

Continued from page 1

Israel which Syria regards as equally submissive towards Israel and the United States - it seems increasingly unlikely that the Syrians will consider a withdrawal of their army from Lebanon.

When Mr Shultz came here at the end of his recent visit to the Middle East, he spent three hours with President Assad, at least one hour of which, it transpires, was spent listening to the Syrian leader's explanation of the history of the Arab world.

According to an English-speaking photographer who was present when they met Mr Shultz turned to President Assad with the words: "Your newspapers are being very unkind to Mr Habib. We think he's pretty good at his job of peacemaking."

President Assad snapped back: "We have different ideas about peacemaking." Perhaps the Americans should have taken the point.

Syria's rejection of the new agreement has already had its effect in Libya - perhaps Syria's closest Arab ally - where the Government yesterday recalled its embassy staff from Beirut.

The Lebanese retaliated by recalling their ambassador to Libya.

The Libyans are asking the Arab League to apply the same sanctions against Lebanon as it took against Egypt after the Camp David treaty, but most Arab nations have either expressed cautious support or remained silent.

Syria is exaggerating the degrees of Arab support it is being given, and there are a few signs that the Government here is pausing for thought after its initial refusal to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

A press conference to be held by a senior foreign ministry official has twice been cancelled without explanation, and the press yesterday refrained from continuing its attacks on the Lebanese government.

The Syrian Army in Lebanon relaxed its checkpoints on the main roads leading across the Syrian and Israeli front lines in the centre of the country. Motorists were able to travel freely from Beirut to Tripoli, although several highways remained closed in the mountains above Beirut, and both Syrian and Israeli troops delayed cars for up to five hours on the international highway to Damascus.

Reason optimism, page 6

Frank Johnson's campaign trail Confidence, speech - both unstoppable

Conservative Manifesto Day at last. We shall never forget it. Not the manifesto. The day.

Hundreds of us were packed into a relatively small room at Conservative Central Office. Space ran out very early. In the corridor outside, other of our profession clamoured for admittance. They were the lucky ones. Inside, a combination of the people, the television lights, and Mrs Thatcher's stop-at-you-for-20-minutes-in-a-confined-space meant that conditions rapidly deteriorated.

The Prime Minister arrived through the throng accompanied by Mr Cecil Parkinson, Mr William Whitelaw, Mr Francis Pym, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Norman Tebbit, Mr Michael Heseltine, Mr Tom King and Mr Dennis Thatcher.

There was also Mr Ian Gow, her parliamentary private secretary. He is her eminence grise except that he is bald. Mr Parkinson, Mr Whitelaw, Mr Pym, Sir Geoffrey, Mr Heseltine and Mr King positioned themselves around her on the platform. Mr Gow grised away to one side.

Mr Thatcher took up the position of real influence, out of sight at the back of the hall. He fought a masterly campaign in 1979. When, on the first day of that contest, the then Leader of the Opposition cuddled a calf in a field in Norfolk, he was responsible for the best phrase to emerge from the Thatcher family during that campaign. ("If we're not careful, we'll have a dead calf on our hands.")

Now the only thing that stood between him and a second term in Downing Street was his wife. She had always been just that little bit too controversial for the wife of a public figure such as himself. But yesterday she was, so far as we knew, ahead still in every poll of which we had knowledge. Her confidence was unstoppable, as indeed was her conversation. All the indications were that her husband was fighting another winning campaign.

Mrs Thatcher's torrential opening, a 20-minute address to us explaining the manifesto, took in all topics at present known in British politics. She also promised to outlaw video nasties. A Labour government would include within this legislation party political broadcasts by Mr Tebbit.

But Mr Tebbit was by far

the colleague most in favour with Mrs Thatcher yesterday and the only one who could come close to her inspirational tone.

Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, elected not to make a statement at this stage, but to go for trial in the next Parliament.

"Can we have your questions?" Mrs Thatcher eventually demanded. It turned out that Mr Whitelaw, Sir Geoffrey, Mr Pym, Mr Tebbit, Mr Heseltine, Mr King and Mr Parkinson did not have any questions. This could explain how the Cabinet arrives at the Government's policies.

But it urged that we had misunderstood her. We were the ones who were supposed to ask the questions.

Sir Robin Day inquired of an omission in the manifesto: any reference to the Trident weapon. Mr Heseltine replied that there was a reference to the deterrent, though not to Trident. "I'm very grateful to you," Mrs Thatcher whooped in the direction of Sir Robin. "Have you got any more?"

Asked about the Falklands, Mr Pym implied that there could be negotiations if Argentina accepted an end to the conflict. "On commercial links," swiftly added Mrs Thatcher. "The Foreign Secretary said quite clearly on commercial links." Actually Mr Pym had not said it quite clearly at all.

Mr Pym, whose only intervention this was, drew his head back into those rather tortoise-like shoulders of his.

Someone asked if there would be a free vote on hanging in the new Parliament. She said yes. Suddenly, Mr Whitelaw stirred his large, much-loved, round features. "Absolutely, and there are so many opportunities for doing it, I'm sure it will be done," he said. This could have referred to hanging or voting. Someone else asked about the fall in industrial production. Sir Geoffrey began to answer. The questioner shouted something about the Chancellor's figures being to do with oil. "Leaving aside oil," said the Chancellor, and gently finished his answer.

"Why leave out oil?" crashed in the Prime Minister. "It is a success for technology and for private enterprise." "Hear, hear," muttered at the back of the room, old man Mr Thatcher, a former director of Burmah, who had dealt with many a blow out or gusher in his time.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

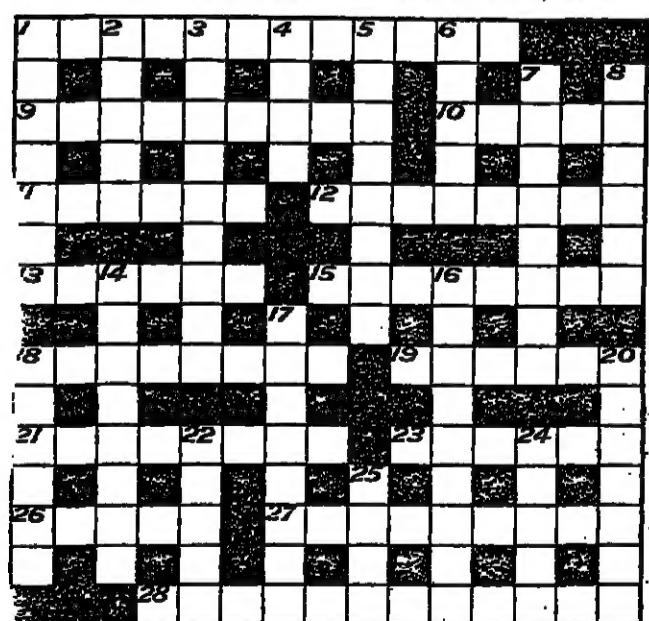
Today's events

Royal engagements
The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Anne, presents State and to the Household Cavalry Horse Guards Parade, 11.
The Queen attends a garden party at Burdon Court given by Household Cavalry, 4.
Princess Margaret, as Chancellor, visits Keele University, Staffordshire, 2.25.
The Duke of Kent attends the eightieth anniversary reception of

the King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers at St James's Palace, SW1, 6.30.
Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the presentation by the Queen of new Standards to the Household Cavalry, Horse Guards Parade, 11.
Prince Michael attends the Army Air Corps Centre Guest Night Dinner at the Officers' Mess, Army Air Corps, Middle Wallop, Hampshire, 4.
Princess Alexandra visits the Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, W1, 5.40; and attends the reception of Kings

Edward VII's Hospital for Officers, 6.30.
New exhibitions
Etchings and other intaglio techniques, Glasgow Art Gallery, Kelvingrove; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5. (from today until June 19).
Exhibitions in progress
Six Antiques Paintings by Susan Bonvin, Stuart Cox, Andrew Eden, Colin Gardner, Bill Mitchell and Charlotte Moore, City Museum and Art Gallery, Princesgate, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (until June 4).
Blackburn Camera Club exhibition, Museum and Art Gallery, Library Street, Blackburn; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 9.30 to 5 (until June 4).
Dimensions in Watercolour: Landscape, figure and flower drawings by Peter Upton, Looking Glass Gallery of Modern Arts, 53 Halifax Road, Tottenham; Tues to Sat, 10 to 5.30 (ends May 28).
Last chance to see
Paintings by Ben Low, Compass Gallery, 178 West Regent Street, Glasgow; 10.30 to 5.30 (ends today).
Paper as Image, Arts Council exhibition, Bangor Art Gallery, Fford Gwynedd; Tues to Sat 12 to 5 (ends Saturday).
Talks, lectures
The artist's studio as a modern theme, by Charles Harrison, Ikon Gallery, 36-72 John Bright Street, Birmingham, 4.30.
Music
Concert by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Arena, NEC, Birmingham, 8.
Newbury Spring Festival: Organ recital by Christopher Herrick, St Nicolas Parish Church, 1; Tamas Vassary (piano), Downe House School, Cold Ash, 8.
Recital by Takashi Shimizu (violin) and Gordon Bach (piano), St George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.
Piano recital by Herbert du Plessis, Harry Room, Queen's University, Belfast, 7.45.
Concert by the Pfeiffer Choir from the United States, Priory Place Methodist Church, Doncaster, 7.30.
Concert by the Broadland Singers with Gordon Busbridge (organ), Holy Trinity Parish Church, London, 7.45.
Concert by Winchester Music Club Choir and Orchestra with Winchester College Glee Club, Winchester Cathedral, 7.30.
General
The Film Agricultural Show, Balcony Meads, by Levens, 9 to 5.
Ayrshire Arts Festival: Ayrshire Band for children Ayr Town Hall, 1.45, family concert, 7.30.
Antique collectors fair, Town Hall, Mowbray, 10 to 4.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,133



- ACROSS**
- Cleansing of Mrs Centlivre's Simon? (12).
 - Change, and please walk by the sea? (9).
 - I had a little house here in America? (5).
 - Edit part of a revolutionary drama? (6).
 - Miss Havisham, for example, rather than a whirling dervish? (8).
 - Alarm sounded at home after Mac's return? (6).
 - Where maybe cattle wait till cart comes back? (6).
 - Produce method to build a raised thoroughfare? (8).
 - Equipment for dashing young shavers? (6).
 - He frustrates imitators with obvious ease, we hear? (8).
 - Regulate by notice? Exactly? (6).
 - On active service, one's fertile retreat? (5).
 - Countryman from the east composed piano hit? (9).
 - Il-l-use to hit back at me in the river? (12).
- DOWN**
- Vessel in which I am wrong as a pantomime character? (7).
 - Swiss foray hints in Peru's capital? (5).
 - Country accepts his right to vote? (9).
 - Tactician type? But this ant is noisy? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,132

ACROSS
1. CLEANSING OF MRS CENTIVRE'S SIMON? (12)
2. CHANGE, AND PLEASE WALK BY THE SEA? (9)
3. I HAD A LITTLE HOUSE HERE IN AMERICA? (5)
4. EDIT PART OF A REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA? (6)
5. MISS HAVISHAM, FOR EXAMPLE, RATHER THAN A WHIRLING DERVISH? (8)
6. ALARM SOUNDED AT HOME AFTER MAC'S RETURN? (6)
7. WHERE MAYBE CATTLE WAIT TILL CART COMES BACK? (6)
8. PRODUCE METHOD TO BUILD A RAISED THOROUGHFARE? (8)
9. EQUIPMENT FOR DASHING YOUNG SHAVERS? (6)
10. HE FRUSTRATES IMITATORS WITH OBVIOUS EASE, WE HEAR? (8)
11. REGULATE BY NOTICE? EXACTLY? (6)
12. ON ACTIVE SERVICE, ONE'S FERTILE RETREAT? (5)
13. COUNTRYMAN FROM THE EAST COMPOSED PIANO HIT? (9)
14. IL-L-USE TO HIT BACK AT ME IN THE RIVER? (12)

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New books - paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Month in the Country, by Ivan Turgenev, translated and introduced by Isiah Berlin (Penguin, £1.95).
Ancient Slavery and Modern Ideology, by M. F. Finley (Penguin, £2.50).
David Steel, his life and politics, by Peter Barham (Star, £2).
Fowler's Modern English Usage, revised by Sir Ernest Gowers (Oxford, £3.95).
Joan of Arc, the image of France, by Barbara Wilson (Penguin, £1.95).
Remembrance of Things Past, by Marcel Proust, translated by C. K. Scott Moncrieff and Terence Kilmartin (Penguin, three vols, £5.95 each).
Tales of the Kibitzers, by Jack London (Penguin, £1.75).
The Book of Laughter and Forgetting, by Milan Kundera (Penguin, £2.50).
The Charwoman's Shadow, by Lord Dunsany (Unicorn, £2.95).

Train delays

British Rail reports that engineering work on the East Coast line will delay some trains today. Trains between Newcastle and Edinburgh between 8 am and 5 pm will be diverted via Carlisle, adding one hour to the normal route starting with the 12 midday Kings Cross to Edinburgh and 4 pm Edinburgh to Kings Cross trains.

Local passengers between Newcastle and Edinburgh will be served by special rail and bus shuttle services during the nine-hour closure period.

Poster competition

The Minority Rights Group, together with other organizations, is sponsoring a competition to promote equal rights and opportunities in Britain.

The "Equal Rights poster competition" is a world-wide contest on the theme of equality among the ethnic and minority groups in Britain. Posters should illustrate any aspect of equal rights - or the lack of them.

The posters will be judged in September by a panel headed by Hugh Casson, President of the Royal Academy, and the prizes presented in December. The closing date for entries is July 15. Entry forms and further information can be obtained from the Equal Rights Poster Competition, 10 Steam Mills, Cinderford, Gloucestershire GL14 3JD (please include a stamped addressed envelope).

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	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.84	1.76
Belgium Fr	23.40	26.40
Canada \$	1.97	1.89
Denmark Kr	14.28	13.48
Finland Mk	8.90	8.40
France F	11.98	11.38
Germany DM	3.98	3.78
Greece Dr	133.00	126.60
Hongkong \$	11.23	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.20
Italy Lira	2360.08	2250.00
Japan Yen	362.00	362.00
Netherlands Gld	4.47	4.25
Norway Kr	11.54	10.94
Portugal Esc	160.00	148.00
South Africa Rd	1.97	1.83
Spain Ptas	214.50	204.50
Sweden Kr	12.15	11.53
Switzerland Fr	5.32	5.14
US Dollars	1.61	1.56
Yugoslavia Dnr	130.80	123.60

Rates for small denominations bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.
Retail Price Index 327.9.
London: The FT Index closed up 14.2 at 689.8.

Weather forecast

A depression centred over Wales will drift slowly E.

6 am to midnight

London, East Angles, SE, Central S, E and SW England, E Midlands, Channel Islands, S. Wales, S. Ireland, heavy at times, perhaps thundery; wind SW, moderate; max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

W. Midlands, Wales, NW and Central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, S. Wales, S. Ireland, heavy at times, perhaps thundery; wind NE, moderate; max 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, S. Scotland, S. Ireland, heavy at times, perhaps thundery; wind NE, moderate; max 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).
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